The Adams Sentinel.

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"RESIST WITH CARE THE SPIRIT OF INNOVATION UPON THE PRINCIPLES OF YOUR GOVERNMENT, HOWEVER SPECIOUS THE PRETEXT."—*Washington.*

VOL. LI. GETTYSBURG, PA., MONDAY, JULY 21, 1851. NO. 37.

ORATION OF MR. WEBSTER.

Delivered July 4th, 1851.

At the Capitol, on the occasion of Laying the Corner-Stone of the Extension of the Capitol.

Fellow-Citizens:—I congratulate you; I give you joy on the return of this anniversary; and I felicitate you, also, on the more particular purpose of which this ever-memorable day has been chosen to witness the fulfilment. Hail!—All hail!—I see before and around me a mass of faces, glowing with cheerfulness and patriotic pride. I see thousands of eyes turned towards other eyes, all sparkling with gratification and delight. This is the New World! This is America! And this is Washington, the capitol of these United States. And where else among the nations, can the seat of government be surrounded, on any day of the year, by those who have more reason to rejoice in the blessings which they possess? No where, fellow-citizens; assuredly, nowhere. Let us, then, meet this rising sun with joy and thanksgiving!

This is that day of the year which announced to mankind the great fact of American Independence. The fresh and brilliant morning blesses our vision with another beholding of the Birthday of our Nation; and we see that nations of recent origin, now among the most considerable and powerful, and spreading over the continent, from sea to sea.

Among the first colonists from Europe to this part of America, there were some, doubtless, who contemplated the distant consequences of their undertaking, and who saw a great futurity; but, in general, their hopes were limited to the enjoyment of a safe asylum from tyranny, religious and civil, and to respectable subsistence, by industry, and toil. A thick veil hid our times from their view.—But the progress of America, however slow, could not but at length awaken genius, and attract the attention of mankind.

In the early part of the next century, Bishop Berkeley, who, it will be remembered, had resided for some time in Newport, in Rhode Island, wrote his well known "Verses on the prospect of planting Arts and Learning in America." The last stanza of this little Poem seems to have been produced by a high touch of poetical inspiration:

"Westward the course of Empire takes its way;
The four first acts already past,
A fifth shall close the drama with the day:
Time's noblest offspring is the last"

This extraordinary prophecy may be considered only as the result of long foresight and uncommon sagacity: of a foresight and sagacity stimulated, nevertheless, by excited feeling and high enthusiasm.—So clear a vision of what America would become was not founded on square miles, or on existing numbers, or on any vulgar laws of statistics. It was an intuitive glance into futurity; it was a grand conception, strong, ardent, glowing, embracing all time since the creation of the world, and all regions of which that world is composed; and judging of the future by just analogy with the past. And the inimitable imagery and beauty with which the thought is expressed, joined to the conception itself, renders it one of the most striking passages in our language.

On the day of the declaration of Independence our illustrious fathers performed the first act in this drama—an act, in real importance, infinitely exceeding that for which the great English poet invoked

"A muse of fire,
A kingdom for a stage, princes to act,
And monarchs to behold the swelling scene!"

The Muse inspiring our Fathers was the Genius of Liberty, all on fire with a sense of oppression, and a resolution to throw it off; the whole world was the stage, and higher character than princes, trod it; and instead of monarchs, countries and nations, and the age beheld the swelling scene. How well the characters were cast, and how well each acted his part, and what emotions the whole performance excited, let history, now and hereafter, tell.

At a subsequent period, but before the declaration of Independence, the Bishop of St. Asaph published a Discourse, in which the following remarkable passages are found:

"It is difficult for man to look into the destiny of future ages; the designs of Providence are too vast and complicated, and our own powers are too narrow to admit of much satisfaction to our curiosity. But, when we see many great and powerful causes constantly at work, we cannot doubt of their producing proportionable effects.

The colonies in North America have not only taken root and acquired strength, *but seem hastening with an accelerated progress to such a powerful State as may introduce a new and important change in human affairs.*

Descended from ancestors of the most improved and enlightened part of the old world, they receive, as it were, by inheritance, all the improvements and discoveries of their mother country.—And it happens fortunately for them, to commence their flourishing State at a time when the human understanding has attained to the free use of its powers, and has learned to act with vigor and certainty. They may avail themselves not only of the experience and industry, but even of the errors and mistakes of former days. Let it be considered for how many ages a great part of the world appears not to have thought at all; how many more they have been employed in forming systems and conjectures while reason has been lost in a labyrinth of words and they never seem to have suspected on what frivolous matters their minds were employed.

And let it be well understood what rapid improvements, what important discoveries have been made, in a few years, by a few countries, with our own at their head, which have at last discovered the right method of using their faculties.

May we not reasonably expect that a number of provinces, possessed of these advantages, and quickened by mutual emulation, with only the common progress of the human mind, should very considerably enlarge the boundaries of science.

The vast continent itself over which they are gradually spreading, may be considered as a treasure yet untouched of natural productions that shall hereafter afford ample matter for commerce and contemplation. And if we reflect what a stock of knowledge may be accumulated by the constant progress of industry and observation, fed with fresh supplies from the stores of nature, assisted sometimes by those happy strokes of chance which mock all the powers of invention, and sometimes by those superior characters which arise occasionally to instruct and enlighten the world, it is difficult even to imagine to what height of improvement their discoveries may extend.

And perhaps they may make as considerable advances in the arts of civil government and the conduct of life. We have reason to be proud, and even jealous, of our excellent constitution; but those equitable principles on which it was formed, an equal representation, (the best discovery of political wisdom) and a just and commodious distribution of power, which with us were the price of civil wars and the rewards of virtues and suffering of our ancestors, descend to them a natural inheritance, without toil or pain.

But must they rest here, as in the utmost effort of human genius? Can chance and time, the wisdom and experience of public men, suggest no new remedy against the evils which vices and ambition are perpetually apt to cause? May they not hope without presumption, to preserve a greater zeal for piety and public devotion than we have done? For surely it can hardly happen to them, as it has to us, that when religion is best understood and rendered most pure and reasonable, that then should be the precise time when many cease to believe and practice it, and all in general become most indifferent to it?

May they not possibly be more successful than their mother country has been in preserving that reverence and authority which is due to the laws? to those who make, and to those who execute them? May not a method be invented of procuring some tolerable share of the comforts of life to those inferior useful ranks of men to whose industre we are indebted for the whole? Time and discipline may discover some means to correct the extreme inequalities of condition between the rich and poor, so dangerous to the innocence and happiness of both. They may fortunately be led by habit and choice to despise that luxury which is considered with us the true enjoyment of wealth. They may have little relish for that ceaseless hurry of amusements which is pursued in this country without pleasure, exercise or employment. And perhaps, after trying some of our follies and caprices and rejecting the rest, they may be led by reason and experiment to that old simplicity which was first pointed out by Nature, and has produced those models which we still admire in arts, eloquence and manners. The diversity of new scenes and situations, which so many growing States must necessarily pass through, may introduce changes in the fluctuating opinions and manners of men which we can form no conception of; and not only the gracious dispositions of Providence, but the visible preparation of causes, seems to indicate strong tendencies towards a general improvement."

Fellow-citizens, this "gracious disposition of Providence" and this "visible preparation of causes" at length brought on the hour for decisive action. On the 4th of July, 1776, the Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, declared that these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, *free and Independent States.*

This declaration, made by most patriotic and resolute men, trusting in the justice of their cause and the protection of Heaven, and yet made not without deep solicitude and anxiety, has now stood for seventy-five years, and still stands. It was sealed in blood. It has met dangers, and overcome them; it has had enemies, and it has conquered them; it has had detractors, and it has abashed them all; it has had doubting friends, but it has cleared all doubts away; and now, to-day, raising its august form higher than the clouds, twenty millions of people contemplate it with hallowed love, and the world beholds it, and the consequences which have followed from it, with profound admiration.

The anniversary animates, and gladdens, and unites all American hearts. On other days of the year we may be party men, indulging in controversies, more or less important to the public good; we may have likes and dislikes, and we may maintain our political differences, often with warm and sometimes with angry feelings. But to-day, we are Americans all; and nothing but Americans. As the great luminary over our heads, dissipating mists and fogs, now cheers the whole hemisphere, so do the associations connected with this day disperse all cloudy and sullen weather, and all noxious exhalations in the minds and feeling of true Americans. Every man's heart swells within him; every man's port and bearing become somewhat more proud and lofty, as he remembers that 75 years have rolled away, and that the great inheritance of liberty is still his; his, undiminished and unimpaired: his in all its original glory; his to enjoy; his to protect; and his to transmit to future generations.

Fellow-citizens: This inheritance which we enjoy to-day is not only an inheritance of liberty, but of our own peculiar American liberty. Liberty has existed in other times in other countries, and in other forms. There has been a Grecian liberty, bold and powerful, full of spirit, eloquence, and fire; a liberty which produced multitudes of great men, and has transmitted one immortal name, the name of Demosthenes, to posterity. But still it was a liberty of discontented States, sometimes united, indeed, by temporary leagues and confederacies, but often involved in wars between themselves. The sword of Sparta turned its sharpest edge against Athens, enslaved her, and devastated Greece; and, in her turn, Sparta was compelled to bend before the power of Thebes. And let it be ever remembered, especially let the truth sink deep into all American minds, that it was the *want of union* among her several States which finally gave the mastery of all Greece to Philip of Macedon.

And there has also been a Roman liberty, a proud, ambitious, domineering spirit, professing free and popular principles in Rome itself, but, even in the best days of the Republic, ready to carry slavery and chains into her provinces, and through every country, over which her eagles could be borne. Who ever heard of liberty in Spain, or Gaul, or Germany, or Britain in the days of Rome? There was none such. As the Roman Empire declined, her provinces, not instructed in the principles of free popular government, one after another declined also, and when Rome herself fell in the end, all fell together.

I have said, gentlemen, that our inheritance is an inheritance of American liberty. That our liberty is characteristic, peculiar, and altogether our own. Nothing like it existed in former times, nor was known in the most enlightened States of antiquity; while with us our principles have become interwoven into the minds of individual men, connected with our daily opinions, and our daily habits, until it is, if I may so say, an element of social as well as of political life; and the consequence is, that to whatever region an American citizen carries himself, he takes with him, fully developed in his own understanding and experience, our American principles and opinions, and becomes ready at once, in co-operation with others, to apply them to the formation of new governments. Of this, a most wonderful instance may be seen in the history of the State of California.

On a former occasion I have ventured to remark that, "It is very difficult to establish a free conservative Government for the equal advancement of all the interests of society. What has Germany done; learned Germany, fuller of ancient lore than all the world beside? What has Italy done? What have they done who dwell on the spot where Cicero lived? They have not the power of self-government which a town meeting with us, possesses." "Yes, I say, that those persons who have gone from our town meetings to dig gold in California, are more fit to make a Republican Government than any body of men in Germany or Italy; because they have learned this one great lesson, that there is no security without law, and that, under the circumstances in which they are placed, where there is no military authority to cut their throats, there is no sovereign will but the will of the majority: that, therefore, if they remain, they must submit to that will." And this I believe to be strictly true.

Now, fellow-citizens, if your patience will hold out, I will venture, before proceeding to the more appropriate and particular duties of the day, to state, in a few words, what I take these American political principles in substance to be. They consist, as I think, in the first place, in the establishment of popular governments, on the basis of representation; for it is plain that a pure democracy, like that which existed in some of the States of Greece, in which every individual had a direct vote in the enactment of all laws, cannot possibly exist in a country of wide extent.—this representation is to be made as equal as circumstances will allow. Now, this principle of popular representation, prevailing either in all the branches of Governments, or in some of them, has existed in States, almost from the days of the settlements at Jamestown and Plymouth; borrowed, no doubt, from the example of the popular branch of the British Legislature. The representation of the people in the British House of Commons was, indeed, originally very unequal, and is not yet equal. Indeed, it may be doubted whether the appearance of Knights and Burgesses assembling on the summons of the Crown, was not intended at first as an assistance and support to the Royal prerogative, in matters of revenue and taxation, rather than as a mode of ascertaining popular opinion. Nevertheless, representation had a popular origin, and savored more and more of the character of that origin, as it acquired, by slow degrees, greater and greater strength, in the actual government of the country. In fact, the constitution of the House of Commons was a form of representation, however unequal; numbers were counted, and majorities prevailed; and when our ancestors, acting upon this example, introduced more equality of representation, the idea assumed a more rational and distinct shape. At any rate, this manner of exercising popular power was familiar to our fathers when they settled on this continent. They adopted it, and generation has risen up after generation, all acknowledging it, and becoming acquainted with its practice and its forms.

And the next fundamental principle in our system is, that the will of the majority, fairly expressed thro' means of representation, shall have the force of law; and it is quite evident that in a country without Thrones or Aristocracies or privileged castes or classes, there can be no other foundation for law to stand upon.

And, as the necessary result of this, the third element is, that the law is the supreme rule for the government of all.—The great sentiment of Alcæus, so beautifully presented to us by Sir William Jones, is absolutely indispensable to the construction and the maintenance of our political systems:

"What constitutes a State!
Not high rais'd battlements or labored mound,
Thick wall or moated gate;
Not cities proud, with spires and turrets crown'd;
Not bay- and broad arm'd ports,
Where, laughing at the storm, rich navies ride;
Not stars'd and spangled courts,
Where low brow'd baseness wafts perfume to pride
No—Men, high minded Men,
With powers as far above dull brutes endued,
In forest, brake, or den,
As beasts excel cold rock and brambles rude:
Men who their duties know,
But know their rights, and knowing, dare maintain;
Prevent the long aim'd blow,
And crush the tyrant while they rend the chain:
These constitute a State;
And SOVEREIGN LAW, that State's collected will,
O'er thrones and globes elate,
Sits empress, crowning good, repressing ill."

And, finally, another most important part of the great fabric of American liberty is, that there shall be written constitutions, founded on the immediate authority of the people themselves, and regulating and restraining all the powers conferred upon Government, whether legislative, executive, or judicial.

This, fellow-citizens, I suppose to be a just summary of our American principles, and I have on this occasion sought to express them in the plainest and in the fewest words. The summary may not be entirely exact, but I hope it may be sufficiently so to make manifest to the rising generation among ourselves, and to those elsewhere who may choose to inquire into the nature of our political institutions, the general theory upon which they are founded. And I now proceed to add, that the strong and deep settled conviction of all intelligent persons amongst us is, that in order to support a useful and wise Government upon these popular principles, the general education of the people, and the wide diffusion of pure morality and true religion are indispensable. Individual virtue is a part of public virtue. It is difficult to conceive how there can remain morality in the Government when it shall cease to exist among the people; or how the aggregate of the political institutions, all the organs of which consist only of men, should be wise, and beneficent, and competent to inspire confidence, if the opposite qualities belong to individuals who constitute those organs, and make up that aggregate.

And now, fellow-citizens, I take leave of this part of the duty which I proposed to perform, and once more felicitating you and myself that our eyes have seen the light of this blessed morning, and that our ears have heard the shouts with which the joyous thousands welcome its return, and joining with you in the hope that every revolving year shall renew these rejoicings to the end of time, I proceed to address you, shortly, upon the particular occasion of our assembling here to-day.

Fellow-citizens, by the act of Congress of 30th September, 1850, provision was made for the extension of the Capitol, according to such plan as might be approved by the President of the United States, and the necessary sums to be expended under his direction by such architect as he might appoint. This measure was imperatively demanded for the use of the Legislative and Judiciary departments, the public libraries, the occasional accommodation of the Chief Executive Magistrate, and for other objects. No act of Congress incurring a large expenditure has received more general approbation from the people. The President has proceeded to execute this law. He has approved a plan; he has appointed an architect; and all things are now ready for the commencement of the work.

The Anniversary of National Independence appeared to afford an auspicious occasion for laying the foundation stone of the additional building. That ceremony has now been performed, by the President himself, in the presence and view of this multitude. He thought that the day and the occasion made a united and an imperative call for some short address to the people here assembled, and it is at his request that I have appeared before you to perform that part of the duty which was deemed incumbent on us.

Beneath the stone is deposited, among other things, a list of which will be published, the following brief account of the proceedings of this day, in my handwriting:

"On the morning of the first day of the Seventy sixth year of the Independence of the United States of America, in the City of Washington, being the 4th day of July, 1851, this stone, designed as the corner stone of the extension of the Capitol, according to a plan approved by the President, in pursuance of an act of Congress, was laid by Millard Fillmore, President of the United States, assisted by the Grand Master of the Masonic Lodges, in the presence of many members of Congress, of officers of the Executive and Judiciary Departments, National, state, and district, of officers of the army and navy, the Corporate authorities of this and neighboring cities, many associations, civil and military and masonic, officers of the Smithsonian Institution and National Institute, professors of Colleges and teachers of schools of the District, with their students and pupils, and a vast concourse of people from places near and remote, including a few surviving gentlemen who witnessed the laying of the corner stone of the Capitol by President Washington, on the eighteenth day of September, seventeen hundred and ninety three.

"If, therefore, it shall be hereafter the will of God that this structure shall fall from its base, that its foundations be unturned, and this deposite brought to the eyes of men, be it then known, that on this day the Union of the United States of America stands firm, that their Constitution still exists unimpaired, and with all its original usefulness and glory; growing every day stronger and stronger in the affections of the great body of the American people, and attracting more and more the admiration of the world. And all here assembled whether belonging to public life or to private life, with hearts devoutly thankful to Almighty God for the liberty and happiness of the country, unite in sincere and fervent prayers that the deposite, and the walls and arches, the domes and towers, the columns and entablatures now to be erected over it, *may endure forever!*

"GOD SAVE THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

"DANIEL WEBSTER,

"*Secretary of State of the United States.*"

Fellow-Citizens: Fifty-eight years ago Washington stood on this spot to execute a duty like that which has been performed. He then laid the corner-stone of the original Capitol. He was at the head of the Government, at that time weak in resources, burdened with debt, just struggling into existence and political respectability, and agitated by the heaving waves which were overturning European thrones. But even then, in many important respects, the Government was strong. It was strong in Washington's own great character; it was strong in the wisdom and patriotism of other eminent public men, his political associates and fellow-laborers; and it was strong in the affections of the people.

Since that time astonishing changes have been wrought in the condition and prosperity of the American People; and a degree of progress witnessed with which the world can furnish no parallel. As we review the course of that progress, wonder and amazement arrest our attention at every step. The present occasion, although allowing of no lengthened remarks, may yet perhaps admit of a short comparative statement between important subjects of national interest as they existed at that day, and as they now exist. I have adopted for this purpose the tabular form of statement, as being the most brief and the most accurate.

COMPARATIVE TABLE.

	Year 1793.	Year 1851
Number of States	15	31
Representatives and Senators in Congress	135	295
Population of the United States	3,929,328	23,267,498
Population of Boston	18,038	136,871
Population of Baltimore	13 503	169,054
Population of Philadelphia	42,520	409,045
Population of N. York	33 121	515,507
Population of Washington		40,075
Population of Richmond	4,000	27,582
Population of Charleston	16,359	42,983
Amount of receipts into the Treasury	$5,720,621	$43,774,818
Amount of expenditures of the U. States.	7,529,375	39,355,268
Amount of imports	31,000,000	178,138 318
Amount of exports	26 109 000	151,898 720
Amount of tonnage	520,764	3,535,454
Area of the United States in square miles	805,461	3,314,365
Rank and file of the army	5,120	10,000
Militia (enrolled)		2,006,456
Navy of the U. S. (vessels)	(none)	76
Navy armament (ordnance)		2,012
Treaties and conventions with foreign Powers	9	90
Light-houses and light-boats	12	372
Expenditures for do.	12,061	529,652
Area of the first Capitol building, (square feet)	14,641	
Area of the present Capitol, including extension		4½ acres
Lines of Railroads, in miles		8,500
Lines of Telegraph do.		15,000
Number of post offices	209	21,551
Number of miles of post route	5,642	178,762
Amount of revenue from post offices	$104,747	$5,592,971
Amount of expenditures of Post Office Department	72,040	5,212,953
Number of miles mail transportation		46,541,423
Number of colleges	19	121
Public libraries	35	694
Volumes in do	75,000	2,201,632
School libraries		10,000
Volumes in do		2,000,000

In respect to the growth of Western trade and commerce, I extract a few sentences from a valuable address before the Historical Society of Ohio, by William D. Gallagher, Esq., 1850:

"A few facts will exhibit as well as a volume the wonderful growth of Western trade and commerce. Previous to the year 1800, some eight or ten keelboats, of twenty or twenty-five tons each, performed all the carrying trade between Cincinnati and Pittsburg. In 180: the first Government vessel appeared on Lake Erie. In 1811 the first steamboat (the Orleans) was launched at Pittsburg. In 1826 the waters of Michigan were first ploughed by the keel of a steamboat, a pleasure trip to Green Bay being planned and executed in the summer of this year. In 1832 a steamboat first appeared at Chicago. At the present time the entire number of steamboats running on the Mississippi and Ohio, and their tributaries, is more probably over than under six hundred; the aggregate tonnage of which is not short of one hundred and forty thousand—a larger number of steamboats than England can claim, and a greater steam commercial marine than that employed by Great Britain and dependencies.'

And now, fellow-citizens, having stated to you this infallible proof of the growth and prosperity of the nation, I ask you, and I would ask every man, whether the Government which has been over us has proved itself an affliction or a curse to the country, or any part of it?

Ye men of the South, of all the original Southern States, what say you to all this? Are you, or any of you, ashamed of this great work of your fathers? Your fathers were not they who stoned the prophets and killed them. They were among the prophets; they were themselves the prophets.

Ye men of Virginia, what do you say to all this? Ye men of the Potomac, dwelling along the shores of that river where Washington lived, and where he died, and where his remains now rest! Ye, so many of whom may see the domes of the Capitol from your own homes—what do you say?

Ye men of James river and the Bay, places consecrated by the early settlement of your commonwealth, what do you say? Do you desire, from the soil of your State or as you travel to the North, to see these halls vacated, their beauty and ornaments destroyed, and their national usefulness clean gone forever?

Ye men beyond the Blue Ridge, many thousands of whom are nearer to this Capitol than to the seat of government of your own State, what do you think of breaking this great association into fragments of States and of People? I know some of you, and I believe you all, would be almost as much shocked at the announcement of such a catastrophe as if you were to be informed that the Blue Ridge itself would soon totter from its base. And ye men of Western Virginia, who occupy the great slope from the top of the Allegheny to the Ohio and Kentucky, what course do you propose to yourselves by disunion? If you "secede," what do you "secede" from, and what do you "accede" to? Do you look for the current of the Ohio to change, and to bring you and your commerce to the tide-waters of Eastern rivers? What man in his senses can suppose that you will remain part and parcel of Virginia, a month after Virginia should have ceased to be part and parcel of the United States?

The secession of Virginia! the secession of Virginia, whether alone or in company, is most improbable, the greatest of all improbabilities. Virginia, to her everlasting honor, acted a great part in framing and establishing the present Constitution. She hath had her reward and her distinction. Seven of her noble sons have each filled the Presidency, and enjoyed the highest honors of the country. Dolorous complaints come up to us from the South that Virginia will not head the procession of secession, and lead the other Southern States out of the Union. This, if it should happen, would be something of a marvel, certainly, considering how much pains Virginia took to lead these same States into the Union, and considering, too, that she has partaken as largely of its benefits and its government as any other State.

And ye men of the other Southern States, members of the old thirteen; yes, members of the old thirteen; that always touches my regard and my sympathies; North Carolina, Georgia, South Carolina!—What page in your history, or in the history of any one of you, is brighter than those which have been recorded since the Union was formed? Or through what effect has your prosperity been greater, or your peace and happiness better secured? What names even has South Carolina, now so much dissatisfied, what names has she of which her intelligent sons are more proud than those which have been connected with the Government of the United States. In revolutionary times, and in the earliest days of this Constitution, there was no State more honored, or more deserving to be honored. Where is she now! And "what a fall is there, my countrymen!" But I leave her to her own reflections, commending to her, with all my heart, the due consideration of her own example in times now gone by.

Fellow-citizens, there are some diseases of the mind as well as diseases of the body, diseases of communities as well as diseases of individuals, that must be left to their own cure; at least it is wise to leave them so, until the last critical moment shall arrive.

I hope it is not irreverent, and certainly is not intended as reproach, when I say that I know no stronger expression in our language than that which describes the restoration of a wayward son—"he came to himself." He had broken away from all the ties of love, family, and friendship. He had forsaken everything which he once regarded in his father's house. He had quitted his natural sympathies, affections, and habits, and taken his journey into a far country. He had gone away from himself, and out of himself. But misfortunes overtook him, and famine threatened him with starvation and death. No entreaties from home followed him to beckon him back; no admonition from others warned him of his fate. But the hour of reflection had come, and nature and conscience wrought within him, until at length "he *came* to himself."

And now, ye men of the new States of the South! You are not of the original thirteen. The battle had been fought and won, the revolution achieved, and the Constitution established, before your States had any existence as States. You came to a prepared banquet and had seats assigned you at table, just as honorable as those which were filled by older guests. You have been and are singularly prosperous; and if any one should deny this, you would at once contradict his assertion. You have bought vast quantities of choice and excellent land at the lowest price; and if the public domain has not been lavished upon you, you yourselves will admit that it has been appropriated to your own uses by a very liberal hand. And yet in some of these States—not in all—persons are found in favor of a dissolution of the Union, or of secession from it. Such opinions are expressed even where the general prosperity of the community has been the most rapidly advanced. In the flourishing and interesting State of Mississippi, for example, there is a large party which insist that her grievances are intolerable, that the whole body politic is in a state of suffering, and all along, and through her whole extent on the Mississippi, a loud cry rings that her only remedy is "secession." "secession." Now, Gentlemen, what infliction does the State suffer under? What oppression prostrates her strength or destroys her happiness? Before we can judge of the proper remedy we must know something of the disease; and, for my part, I confess that the real evil existing in the case appears to me to be a certain inquietude, or uneasiness, growing out of a high degree of prosperity and consciousness of wealth and power, which sometimes leads men to be ready for changes, and to push on to still higher elevation. If this be the truth of the matter, the political doctors are about right. If the complaint spring from overwrought prosperity, for that disease I have no doubt that secession would prove a sovereign remedy.

But I return to the leading topic on which I was engaged. In the department of invention there have been wonderful applications of science to arts within the last sixty years. The spacious hall of the Patent Office is at once the repository and proof of American inventive art and genius. Their results are seen in the numerous improvements by which human labor is abridged.

Without going into details, it may be sufficient to say that many of the applications of steam to locomotion and manufactures; of electricity and magnetism to the production of mechanical motion; to the electric telegraph; to the registration of astronomical phenomena; to the art of multiplying engravings; the introduction and improvement among us of all the important inventions of the Old World, are strikingly indicative of this country in the useful arts.

The net-work of railroads and telegraphic lines by which this vast country is reticulated, have not only developed its resources; but united emphatically, in metallic bands, all parts of the Union.

The hydraulic works of New York, Philadelphia and Boston, surpass in extent and importance those of ancient Rome.

But we have not confined our attention to the immediate application of science to the useful arts. We have entered the field of original research, and have enlarged the bounds of scientific knowledge.

Sixty years ago, besides the brilliant discoveries of Franklin in electricity, scarcely any thing had been done among us in the way of original discovery. Our men of science were content with repeating the experiments and diffusing a knowledge of the discoveries of the Old World, without attempting to add a single new fact or principle to the existing stock. Within the last twenty-five or thirty years a remarkable improvement has taken place in this respect. Our natural history has been explored in all its branches; our geology has been investigated with results of the highest interest to practical and theoretical science. Discoveries have been made in pure chemistry and electricity, which have received the approbation of the world. The advance which has been made in meteorology in this country, within the last twenty years, is equal to that made during the same period in all the world besides.

In 1793 there was not in the United States an instrument with which a good observation of the heavenly bodies could be made. There are now instruments at Washington, Cambridge and Cincinnati equal to those at the best European observatories, and the original discoveries in astronomy within the last five years in this country, are among the most brilliant of the age. I can hardly refrain from saying, in this connection, that La Place has been translated, explained, and in some instances his illustrations improved, by Bowditch.

Our knowledge of the geography and topography of the American continent has been rapidly extended by the labor and science of the officers of the United States army, and discoveries of much interest in distant seas have resulted from the enterprise of the navy.

In 1807 a survey of the coast of the United States was commenced, which at that time it was supposed no American was competent to direct. The work has, however, grown within the last few years, under a native superintendent, in importance and extent beyond any enterprise of the kind ever before attempted.

These facts conclusively prove that a great advance has been made among us, not only in the application of science to the wants of ordinary life, but to science itself in its highest branches—in its application to satisfy the cravings of the immortal mind.

In respect to literature, with the exception of some books of elementary education, and some theological treatises, of which scarcely any but those of Jonathan Edwards have any permanent value, and some works on local history and politics, like Hutchinson's Massachusetts, Jefferson's Notes on Virginia, the Federalist, Belknap's New Hampshire, and Morse's Geography, and a few others, America had not produced a single work of any repute in literature.—We were almost wholly dependent on imported books. Even our Bibles and Testaments were, for the most part, printed abroad. The book trade is now one of the greatest branches of business, and many works of standard value and of high reputation in Europe, as well as at home, have been produced by American authors in every department of literary composition.

While the country has been expanding in dimensions, in numbers, and in wealth, the Government has applied a wise forecast in the adoption of measures necessary, when the world shall no longer be at peace, to maintain the national honor, whether by appropriate displays of vigor abroad, or by well adapted means of defence at home.—A navy, which has so often illustrated our history by heroic achievements, though restrained in peaceful times in its operations to narrow limits, possesses, in its admirable elements, the means of great and sudden expansion, and is justly looked upon by the nation as the right arm of its power; an army, still smaller, but not less perfect in its detail, which has on many a field exhibited the military aptitudes and prowess of the race, and demonstrated the wisdom which has presided over its organization and government.

While the gradual and slow enlargement of these respective military arms has been regulated by a jealous watchfulness over the public treasure, there has, nevertheless, been freely given all that was needed to perfect their quality; and each afford the nucleus of any enlargement that the public exigencies may demand, from the millions of brave hearts and strong arms upon the land and water.

The navy is the active and aggressive element of national defence; and, let loose from our own sea-coast, must display its power in the seas and channels of the emp-

LIST OF LETTERS,

Remaining in the Post Office at Gettysburg, July 1st, 1851.

A	M
Aulthouse Ann Elizabeth	Miller Samuel B.
Allison Frances	Miller Jacob
B	M'Donley Miss Harriet
Bender Michael 2	Markle Charles
Byers Christian	M'Donnell Henry
Blocher David	Mowrey Jacob
Bushman Michael	Marshall Charles
Bergstresser Peter	N
Bercaw George	Nuce James
Bushey Miss Kate M.	Nolen Thomas
Bomley Samuel	O
Boyd Miss Hetty H.	Oyler John
Blocher John	Oler John
C	P
Cunningham Rev. T. M.	Pacher Anthony
Crammer Conrad	R
E	Rumel John
Eldred M.	Reck Levi
Eckart Henry	Reily B. W.
F	Reever Abram
Faber Samuel 2	Reiling Valentine
Fairfox Raymond	S
Fulweiler Jacob	Scott William
G	Steinour David
Guthrie John	Sacks John
Gwinn George 2	Shafer David
Groop John	Swisher Mrs. Mary F.
Greenwaldt Henry	Settle William
H	Shetrone Samuel S.
Howard William	Sharfey Joseph
Heck Jacob	Slothouer Mrs. Elizabeth
Hartz Miss Mary	Stultz Conrad
Holtzinger Miss Sarah	Sewell John F.
Houghtelin Cornelius	Shermon Mary
Heiner Lewis, Heirs of	T
Harvey Victorius	Tory Charles
J	Thomas George S.
Jobe Jack W.	V
Johnson Mrs. Dolly	Vandike Miss Mary A.
K	W
Koontz George	Walker Mrs. Margaret
Khole A. Elizabeth	Wright Sarah M.
L	Witman Miss Hannah A.
Lockley J.	Welsh Henrietta 2
Linn Mrs. Sarah	Wolf Henry
Lott Hezekiah D.	Weekly Miss Henrietta
Levinstine Miss Isabella	*German Letters.*
M	Hergenroether Johann A.
Miller Isaac	Moeng Jacob

A. D. BUEHLER, *P. M.*

☞Persons calling for letters in the above List will please say they are advertised.

July 7. 3t

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Hon. DANIEL DURKEE, President of the several Courts of Common Pleas, in the Counties composing the 19th District, and Justice of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the said district—and JAMES M'DIVITT and SAMUEL R. RUSSELL, Esqs. Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas, and Justices of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the County of Adams—have issued their precept bearing date the 23d day of April, in the year of our LORD one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one, and to me directed, for holding a Court of Common Pleas, and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, and General Jail Delivery, and Court of Oyer and Terminer, at Gettysburg, on *Monday the 18th day of August next*—

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

To all the Justices of the Peace, the Coroner and Constables within the said County of Adams, that they be then and there in their proper persons, with their Rolls, Records, Inquisitions, Examinations, and other Remembrances to do those things which to their offices and in that behalf appertain to be done, and also, they who will prosecute against the prisoners that are or then shall be in the Jail of the said County of Adams, and to be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

WM. FICKES, *Sheriff*.

Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, July 7, 1851. tc

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE

Hanover Branch Rail-Road Company.

THE Stockholders of the "Hanover Branch Railroad Company," are hereby notified that they are required to pay

FIVE DOLLARS,

on each share of stock subscribed by them, on or before *the 2d day of August next*, to the undersigned, at the office of the "Hanover Savings Institution."

The Stockholders, residing in Petersburg and vicinity, are authorized to pay their subscriptions to WILLIAM GARDNER, merchant, in Petersburg; those in Littlestown and vicinity, to HENRY SHRIVER, merchant, in Littlestown; and those in Gettysburg and vicinity, to JOHN H. M'CLELLAN, at the Bank of Gettysburg.

Certificates of Stock, signed by the President and Treasurer, will be left with the above named persons, who will deliver them to the Stockholders.

It is the intention of the Board to require monthly payments of Five Dollars on each share of stock, until all is paid.

By order of the Board,
JACOB FORNEY, *Pres't.*

M. E. TRONE, *Treasurer.*

July 7. td

REMOVAL.

J. Lawrence Hill, M. D.,

DENTIST.

HAS removed his Office to the building opposite the Lutheran Church in Chambersburg street, two doors east of Mr. Middlecoff's Store, where those wishing to have any Dental operations performed, are respectfully invited to call.

REFERENCES.

Dr. C. N. Berluchy,	Rev. J. C. Watson, D. D.,
" D. Horner,	" C. P. Krauth, D. D.
" C. A. Cowgill,	" Prof. M. Jacobs,
" D. Gilbert,	" " H. L. Baugher,
Prof. Stoever,	" " W. M. Reynolds.

Gettysburg, July 3. tf

D. M'CONAUGHY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE in the Southwest Corner of the Public Square, one door west of George Arnold's Store, formerly occupied as a Law Office by John M'Conaughy, Esq., deceased.

☞D. M'CONAUGHY will also attend promptly to all business entrusted to him as

ATTORNEY AND SOLICITOR

For Patents and Pensions.

He has made arrangements through which he can furnish very desirable facilities to applicants, and entirely relieve them from the necessity of a journey to Washington.

☞D. M'C. is prepared to attend to the prosecution of claims for BOUNTY LAND to Soldiers of the War of 1812 and others—the selection of *choice lands*, and locating their *Warrants*—procuring *Patents*, and selling *Soldiers' land* to the best advantage.

☞Apply personally or by letter.

Gettysburg, Nov 4. tf

JAMES G. REED,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE on the south side of the Public Square two doors west of the "Sentinel" Office

April 10. tf

WM. B. M'CLELLAN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE South-East Corner of the Franklin House, formerly occupied as Sheriff's Office, by Geo. W. M'Clellan, Esq.

Dec. 23 tf

JUST received, a few more of those cheap Cloth Sack COATS. Also, some fine Cassimere PANTS, of every variety, at

March 18. SAMSON'S.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

At Fahnestocks' Store.

S. FAHNESTOCK & SONS would respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they have received the largest and best selected

STOCK OF GOODS,

ever before offered in the County, having just returned from the Cities, consisting of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,

Vestings, Satinetts, Calicoes, Muslins, bleached and unbleached, Cambrics, Cord, Valencias. Also,

Ladies' Dress Goods,

Berage, Berage de Laines, Mous. de Laines, Lawns, Poplins, Ginghams, &c., &c.

also a splendid assortment of

DRESS SILKS, SHAWLS, BONNETS,

Bonnet Silks, Ribbons, Artificial Tabs, Palm and Leghorn Hats, Caps, Ladies' and Children's Shoes, Parasols & Umbrellas, Gloves, and Hosiery of every description.

CARPETS,

and a complete assortment of

Queensware, Groceries, &c.,

all of which will be sold at exceedingly low prices.

☞Call and examine before purchasing, as we consider it no trouble to show goods.

S. FAHNESTOCK & SONS.

April 7. tf

NEW GOODS.

George Arnold

HAVING extended his business, is now opening as large a stock of

FRESH GOODS,

as has been offered to the public at any time in this place. The stock consists of a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

AMONG WHICH ARE

Superfine Cloths, Tweeds, Cassimeres, Cashmeretts, Cassinetts, Jeans, Drillings, Summer Cloths, and Plaids,

with many other articles for Gentlemen's wear—all very cheap. Call and examine. Also, a great variety of

Ladies' Fancy Dress Goods,

Silks, plain, striped, and plaid Calicoes, Ginghams, M. De Laines, Berage, Berage de Laines, Shawls, Bonnets, Ribbons, Hosiery, Gloves, Laces and Trimmings,

with almost every article in the Dry Good line. A large stock of

CARPETING,

Domestics, Fresh Groceries, QUEENSWARE, WOODEN-WARE, &c.,

all of which will be sold as cheap as the cheapest. Please call, examine, and judge for yourselves. We pledge ourselves not to be undersold in any article by any establishment in the place. What we promise, we intend to do, and no mistake. Give us a call.

Gettysburg, April 7. tf

RICH COPPER MINE.

ANOTHER ARRIVAL.

THOSE desirous of obtaining a rich vein of Ore, will do well to call at FAHNESTOCKS' STORE, and purchase some of their cheap DRY GOODS, &c. just received direct from New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. This is their third arrival for the Spring; and are determined to sell a little lower than can be purchased elsewhere

May 12. tf

EXTRACT OF COFFEE.

A NEW ARTICLE.

THIS Extract is composed of the best and healthiest herbs, and affords the following advantages: 1st, its great saving, one pound being equal to ten pounds of store coffee; 2d, the excellent aromatic taste afforded, when mixed with store coffee; 3d, it gives a very fine color, and makes the coffee, without any ingredient, perfectly clear; 4th, coffee, mixed with this ingredient, is more wholesome than without it.

The above article can be had at the store of WM. W. HAMERSLY, North-west Corner of the Diamond, Gettysburg. Price 12½ cents.

Dec. 23.

LADIES' DRESS GOODS, such as Silk and Linen Poplins, Bareges, Barege De Laines, Black and Fancy Alpaccas, Canton Cloths, Linen Lustres, Lawns, Ginghams and Prints, just received, and for sale very low by A. B. KURTZ.

ON hand and for sale *cheap*, a FEW STOVES, among which is a *Hathaway Cook Stove*.

Oct. 7. GEORGE ARNOLD.

PARASOLS and UMBRELLAS, a large and varied assortment. ☞Call at KURTZ's Cheap Corner. [April 14.

GROCERIES.—A fresh supply just received, consisting in part of Rio and Java Coffee, Levering's and Stuart's fine, pulverized and crushed Sugars and Syrups, N. O. Molasses and Sugar, Tea, &c. [April 14.] A. B. KURTZ.

PORTE MONNAIES—new styles for Ladies and Gentlemen. Call and see. For sale by

June 17. KELLER KURTZ.

GENTLEMEN who may need a Superfine SUNDAY, or even a WEDDING SUIT, can be accommodated to their advantage, by calling at SAMSON'S.

BONNETS.

JUST opened, a splendid assortment of BONNETS, cheaper than the cheapest, at the cheap Store of the JEW.

BONNETS, Jenny Lind, China Pearl, Hair and Lace, Hair and Gimps, and various other styles, with Misses Lace and Gipseys, at

April 14. KURTZ'S.

PARASOLS.—A large assortment of Parasols just received at the cheap Store of the

May 5. JEW.

WORK BOXES for the Ladies, for sale by

June 17. KELLER KURTZ

For the Ladies.

JUST received, a splendid assortment of LADIES' DRESS GOODS, such as Silks, Poplins, Mous. De Laines, Berages, Berage De Laines, Lawns, Ginghams, Calicoes, &c., cheaper than ever at the cheap Jew Store of

May 5. ABM ARNOLD.

Railroad Meeting.

AT a meeting of the Stockholders of the Gettysburg Railroad, it was determined that S. FAHNESTOCK & SONS' large stock of HARDWARE, PAINTS, OIL, &c., direct from importers and manufacturers in New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, &c., should be transported over the road first, as they are determined to sell lower than they can be bought in this or neighboring counties. They can and will do it. Give them a call.

May 12. tf

BUFF CASSIMER.

THE attention of Gentlemen is invited to a very superior quality of *Buff Cassimer*, at the Establishment of SKELLY & HOLLEBAUGH, Merchant Tailors, Gettysburg, where may be found *Fancy Cassimers*, of every variety and quality.

May 26.

QUEENSWARE and GROCERIES in every variety and cheap at

May 12. FAHNESTOCKS'.

The Cars Arrived.

A NEW SUPPLY JUST RECEIVED AT

HAMERSLY'S

GROCERY & VARIETY STORE.

THE subscriber has just returned from the city with a fresh assortment of every variety of

GROCERIES,

including prime Rio Coffee, N. Orleans crushed and loaf Sugar, N. O. Sugar-house and Syrup Molasses, Teas, Dairy Salt, extra pure Starch, Saleratus, Pepper, Allspice, Ginger, Cloves, Mustard, Rice, fresh Mackerel, Tobacco, Snuff, Cigars, Pickles, Crackers of different kinds, including water, butter, soda, Medford, &c.; also,

FRUITS AND CONFECTIONS,

Candies, Raisins, Figs, Prunes, Nuts, Cocoa-nuts, Oranges, Lemons, Citrons, Almonds, &c. Also, the best assortment of

QUEENSWARE,

ever opened in Gettysburg, embracing everything in the Queensware line, from common to best China, Britannia-ware, Glass-ware, together with a large variety of

MISCELLANEOUS GOODS,

such as Cedar-ware, Tubs, Baskets, Buckets, Door Mats, Brooms, Bed-cords, Grain and Manure Forks, Shovels, Nails of all sizes, Knives and Forks, Chains, Spoons, Brushes, Andirons, Lead, Powder and Shot—with a little of every thing in the variety line.

Thankful for past favors, the subscriber invites a call at his establishment on the North-west Corner of the Diamond, as he feels assured he can furnish goods at prices that cannot be beat.

WM. W. HAMERSLY.

Gettysburg, April 28. tf

THE PHILISTINES ARE BEATEN, AND

SAMSON'S AHEAD AGAIN!

TAKE notice that SAMSON'S new stock of fresh purchases are just arriving, and whoever will, may step in, and be rigged from head to toe, in a neat and complete full suit, at prices *that defy all competition!* HE CAN'T BE BEAT!! He buys for Cash, and knows just when, where, how and what to buy. He can please customers of all ages and classes. He can fit them all to their satisfaction.

Attention, then, is directed to his present stock which he is now forwarding, consisting of COATS, PANTS and VESTS of Superfine Cloths, Black, Blue, &c. Dress, Frock and Sack Coats, Roundabouts, PANTALOONS of all qualities, colors, prices and sizes

Clothing of SUMMER CLOTHS, TWEEDS, LINEN, and other goods—every thing needed for Summer wear. Call and allow us to show a suit, and we are certain to sell.

The old adage says "it's not all gold that glitters," but SAMSON can show an assortment of JEWELRY, that will enable him to supply all demands in that line; along side of which you find MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, Accordeons, Violins and Guitars; and a few CLOCKS of the same good lot he always kept.

He has various articles of LINEN GOODS, such as Shirts, Bosoms and Collars. Also Handkerchiefs, Suspenders, Socks, Pen knives and Pistols, and a most excellent article of Razors.

To protect your horses as well as yourselves, he has the largest assortment of FLY NETS ever offered in these parts. All sorts, sizes, color, shades and shapes, of good materials and low-priced

The public generally are invited to call and test the truth of these promises. We have all these things, with many other articles too numerous to specify. Many a "notion" you can find at SAMSON'S, that you can't get elsewhere.

We ask a chance to *show* our goods. We offer them for the public accommodation, as their humble servant. We ask but *one price*, and that put low to suit the times.

☞*SAMSON'S One Price Clothing and Notion Store is just opposite the Bank.*

Gettysburg, June 30. tf

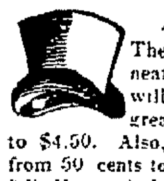
A GOOD FUR HAT FOR $1.00!

CAPS 6¼ CENTS!

S. S. M'CREARY

WOULD invite particular attention to his Spring style of

Fine Silk Hats.



They are very light, particularly neat in shape, and just such a Hat as will adorn the human figure to the greatest advantage—price from $2 to $4.50. Also, Men's and Boys' Slouch Hats, from 50 cents to $2.25; good Fur, Russia, and Silk Hats, suitable for old and young men, at from $1 to $3.25; and CAPS of every description, for men and boys, at prices ranging from 6¼ cents to $1.00. Please call, examine, and judge for yourselves. The undersigned will not be undersold by any establishment, either in city or country.

S. S. M'CREARY.

Gettysburg, May 26. tf

HATS AND CAPS!

BOOTS AND SHOES!

THE subscriber has just returned from the City of Philadelphia, with a complete assortment of

Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes,

of every style and quality, suitable to the season, including

LEGHORN & BRAID HATS,

all of which he offers at low prices, to suit the times.

The assortment is large and full, and the people need have no fears of not being suited as to quantity, quality and prices.

☞Call and judge for yourselves.

W. W. PAXTON.

April 28 tf

FOR THE GENTLEMEN.

JUST received, a large assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassinets, Ky. Jeans, Tweeds, Linen for Coats and Pants, Satin and other Vestings, all of which will be sold 30 per cent. cheaper than any house in town. For sale at the

May 5. JEW'S CORNER

BONNETS, Ribbons, Parasols, Fans, &c., just received and for sale cheap at

May 12. S. FAHNESTOCK & SONS'.

FANS! FANS!

THE Ladies are invited to call at KURTZ'S Cheap Corner, and see his variety of Feather, Down, Paper and Palm Leaf Fans, which will be sold cheaper than the cheapest.

April 14. tf

Something for the Gentlemen!

SKELLY & HOLLEBAUGH have just received a lot of *Silk Warp Cashmeretts*, for gentlemen's wear. A splendid article and cheap

May 26.

RIBBONS, Collars, Lace and Edgings, Gloves, Hosiery, &c., suited to every taste, at

April 14. KURTZ'S.

LEGHORN and Palm Leaf HATS, also FANS just received and for sale cheaper than ever at ABM. ARNOLD'S

GENTLEMEN who want Fancy Colored French Cloths, Cashmeretts, and Tweeds for Coats, Mole Drab and Black Doe Skin Pants, Silk, Satin, and Marseilles for vesting, can find a good assortment, at very low prices, at the well known stand of [April 14.] A. B. KURTZ.

GOTHIC CLOCKS, PISTOLS, and a large variety of JEWELRY, on hand and for sale at SAMSON'S.

ANOTHER REVOLUTION!

We won't be Beat in Selling Bargains!

LATEST ARRIVAL OF

Spring & Summer Goods,

At the Cheap Store of A. B. KURTZ,

SOUTH-EAST CORNER OF CENTRE SQUARE.

THE subscriber announces to his numerous customers and others, that he has just received from the Eastern Cities, the *largest, best and cheapest* assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, and QUEENSWARE,

ever offered in this place. To test this he invites the attention of all who are desirous of purchasing, before calling elsewhere

☞To his numerous customers, for the very liberal patronage bestowed, he returns his sincere thanks, and trusts they will not forget to call and see his present unrivalled assortment.

April 14. tf

FRESH GOODS.

THE undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Gettysburg and vicinity, that he has just returned from the cities of New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, with the

Largest, Cheapest & Best

selected STOCK OF GOODS ever before offered in the County, such as

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, CASSINETS,

Satin and other Vestings, Kentucky Jeans, Tweeds, De Laines, Linen Lustres, Calicoes, Swiss & Mull Muslins, Domestics,

and a variety of other Goods too numerous to mention. Also, a large and splendid assortment of

Jewelry and Watches,

cheaper than ever. Also,

FAMILY GROCERIES, (very low.)

☞Call and examine for yourselves, before purchasing elsewhere, as I am determined to sell 30 per cent. cheaper than the cheapest

ABM ARNOLD.

Gettysburg, March 31. tf

REMOVAL.

ALEX. FRAZER

TAKES this method to return his thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed upon him, and to inform the public that he has removed his establishment to the room adjoining Middlecoff's Store, and opposite the English Lutheran Church, on Chambersburg street, where he has on hand a very fine assortment of

CLOCKS,

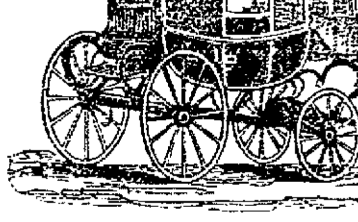
Watches, Jewelry,

SPECTACLES,

and every thing else in his line, and at such prices as cannot fail to please. His stock has recently been enlarged, and he asks all persons who may want Clocks, Watches, Spectacles, Ear Rings, Finger Rings, Breast Pins, Watch Chains and Guards, Watch Keys, &c., to give him a call

☞Clocks and Watches REPAIRED, as usual, at short notice; also Spectacle Glasses changed

Gettysburg, April 21. tf



COACH MAKING.

THE subscriber, thankful for past favors, respectfully informs the public, that he continues the *COACH-MAKING BUSINESS*, in all its various branches, at his Old Stand in York street, (formerly Buckingham's) where he has on hand, and will manufacture to order,

CARRIAGE,

Buggies, Jersey Wagons, &c.

all of the best materials, and by the best of workmen. ☞Call and judge for yourselves.

LEONARD STOUGH.

Gettysburg, April 20. tf

GOOD INTENT FACTORY.

50,000 lbs. of Wool Wanted!

THE subscribers take this method to inform their friends and the public generally, that they will continue

WOOLEN MANUFACTURING,

in all its various branches, as usual, at the above named Establishment, near York Springs; also,

CARDING, FULLING, AND DYEING

will be done in the best manner, and all at prices to suit the times.

Carding done at 4½ cents per lb. Cash.

Those who have Wool to dispose of, the subscribers would inform that they will give half Cash and half Goods out of the Factory for any amount which may be offered, not exceeding 50,000 lbs.

Wood will be taken in exchange for Goods

For the accommodation of the public, we will take wool from, and return rolls or goods to, Henry Myers' Mill, near New Chester; Conrad Eckhart's, on the State Road, where Peter Exster formerly lived; and Benjamin Harris', on Conowago creek, near Fisher's Mill—every week; and from George Little's Store, Middle street, Gettysburg, once a month, or oftener, if necessary.

Having procured additional new Machinery, we are prepared to do work, as to prices and style, with any establishment in the country

All orders punctually attended to ☞Address

ELLIS & GRIEST,

York Springs, Adams co., Pa.

May 12 3t

CITY HOTEL,

Nos. 41 and 43 North Third Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

THE subscriber begs leave to state that he has thoroughly refitted and improved the above Establishment, in a manner unsurpassed by any Hotel in the Country.

The location of the CITY HOTEL is undoubtedly the most desirable in the City, for Merchants and Business Men generally, being in the centre of the great mercantile trade, and convenient to the Banks and other public Institutions.

He pledges himself to spare no pains to merit the approbation of his guests, and desires that he may receive a share of the public patronage

A. H. HIRST.

Philadelphia, Dec. 9. tf

FOR SALE, CHEAP, A

SECOND-HAND PIANO.

☞Inquire at this Office. [Nov. 18.

LADIES' SHOES.

THE attention of the Ladies is particularly directed to the large and splendid Stock of Slippers, Buskins, Jenny Lind Shoes—of all qualities and exceedingly low at

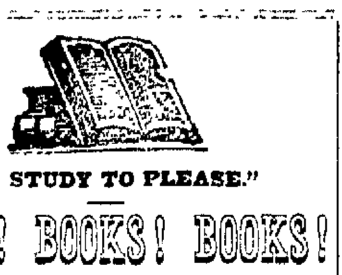
May 12 FAHNESTOCKS'.

Shoes! Shoes! Shoes!

JUST received a large lot of LADIES' MOROCCO & KID SHOES, GAITERS, Slippers, &c.; Misses' *do do.*; also, Gentlemen's do. do. at KURTZ'S CHEAP CORNER.

April 14. tf

CLOTHS, Summer Cassimeres, Sattinetts, Vestings, Cravats, for sale at KURTZ'S.



"WE STUDY TO PLEASE."

BOOKS! BOOKS! BOOKS!

AND

Staple and Fancy Stationery.

KELLER KURTZ

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public, that in addition to his former extensive Stock, he has just received from the Eastern Cities, an elegant assortment of

ANNUALS AND GIFT-BOOKS,

comprising some of the finest editions published in the United States; the Poets and Standard Authors, in elegant bindings; Family, Quarto and Small BIBLES, of every variety of size and binding; HYMN BOOKS, for every denomination; Gilt Miniature Volumes; TOY BOOKS, in endless variety;

SCHOOL BOOKS

in wholesale or retail quantities, at the very lowest prices; BLANK BOOKS, an extensive and varied assortment; Cap, Letter, Bath, Post, English, French, American, and all other kinds of PAPER, always on hand; Bagley's GOLD PENS; Pen Makers; Harrison's INK; Arnold's London WRITING FLUID, &c &c

☞I invite particular attention to my stock of

STATIONERY,

comprising an assortment of Pearl, Ivory, Velvet and Tortoise Shell Card Cases, Papier Mache Portfolios, Writing and Dressing Cases, Ladies' Fancy Work Boxes, Segar Cases, Port Monnaies for Ladies and Gentlemen, Wall Paper, Envelopes, Motto Wafers, and in fact every thing connected with the fine Fancy & Staple Stationery business.

MUSIC! MUSIC!

I shall always give special attention to Music: keeping on hand a large assortment of the choicest Songs, Glees, Waltzes, Rondos, Polkas, Marches, Quicksteps, &c., all of which I am prepared to sell at City prices. Any Music not on hand will be promptly ordered.

PERIODICALS, MAGAZINES, &c.

All the new Publications received immediately after their issue, and will be served to subscribers and others without additional cost.

PERFUMERY,

a large stock of Roussell's and Glenn's manufacture always on hand.

OIL PAINTINGS, just received, and will be sold at a small advance upon cost.—☞Call and see.

☞Orders in any department of our business respectfully solicited, & attended to with promptness and dispatch.

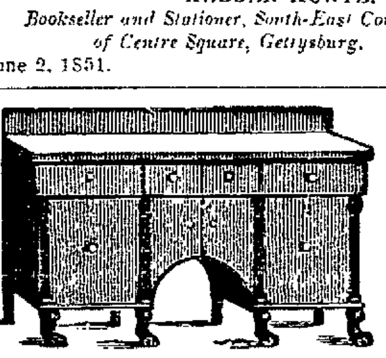
☞I earnestly invite persons desirous of purchasing Books, Stationery, or any thing else in my line, to call and examine stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere, assuring the public that I have the ability and inclination to sell as low as any other Booksellers in this or any other Burg, and acknowledge no rival.

☞The Ladies and Gentlemen of the Town and Country are earnestly invited to call, whether they wish to purchase or not, as I shall be always happy and ready to exhibit Goods and prices.

KELLER KURTZ.

Bookseller and Stationer, South-East Corner of Centre Square, Gettysburg.

June 2, 1851.



CABINET-MAKING.

DAVID HEAGY

TENDERS his acknowledgments to the Public for the liberal and steady patronage with which he has been favored for a series of years, and respectfully announces to his former customers and the public generally, that he has his Shop at present in Chambersburg street—where persons wishing FURNITURE can be accommodated at very moderate prices for CASH, PRODUCE, and LUMBER, for which the highest market prices will be paid.

☞All Furniture warranted to be made of the very best of materials, and by experienced workmen.

COFFINS.

All orders for Coffins will meet with the same prompt attention as heretofore.

DAVID HEAGY.

Gettysburg, Dec. 2. tf

GETTYSBURG FOUNDRY

AND MACHINE SHOP

THIS establishment will now be carried on by T. WARREN & SON, who take pleasure in being able to announce to their friends and the public generally that they have constantly on hand a very great variety of

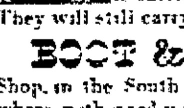
HOLLOWARE & STOVES,

including Kettles, Pots, Ovens, Skillets, Pans, Griddles, &c.; Common, Parlor, Air-tight, and Cooking Stoves—among them the far-famed HATHAWAY.

To Farmers they would say, they have on hand an excellent assortment of

Farming Implements,

consisting of the renowned Seyler Ploughs, Woodcock's & Witherow's, D. Warren's Patent Windmill, Straw-cutters, &c.

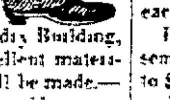


BLACKSMITHING

is carried on by the best of workmen

They will still carry on the

BOOT & SHOE



Shop, in the South end of the Foundry Building, where, with good workmen and excellent materials, the neatest fits and best work will be made.—☞Ladies will be waited on at their residence.

☞All of the above mentioned articles, with a great many others not named, will be furnished as cheap, for Cash or Country Produce, as they can be had any where else

☞Repairing, of all kinds, done at the shortest notice.

Gettysburg, April 29. tf

FIRE! FIRE! FIRE!

THE MUTUAL PROTECTION FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF LITTLESTOWN, is now fully organized, and ready to receive applications for the Insurance of Properties, within the limits prescribed by the Charter of the Company. Application may be made to either of the Directors, who will explain everything connected with the Company

N. B. Applications should be made immediately.

JOS. A. SHORB, *Pres't.*

WM M'SHERRY, *Sec'y*

DIRECTORS:

GEORGE BASEHOAR,	JOSEPH L. SHORB,
FRED'K BITTINGER,	SAM'L DURBORAW,
ENOCH LEFEVER,	JOS. A. SHORB,
WM. M'SHERRY.	

May 26. 3t

LADIES' DRESS GOODS.

ANOTHER Stock of Dress Silks, Poplins, Berage de Laines, Berages, and Mous. de Laines, handsome and cheap, at

May 12. FAHNESTOCKS'.

CARPETING, and Floor Oil Cloth can be had very low of A. B. KURTZ

NEW HARDWARE STORE.

THE Subscribers would respectfully announce to their friends and the public, that they have opened a NEW HARDWARE STORE in Baltimore street, adjoining the residence of DAVID ZIEGLER, Gettysburg, in which they are opening a large and general assortment of

Hardware, Iron, Steel,

GROCERIES,

CUTLERY, COACH TRIMMINGS,

Springs, Axles, Saddlery,

CEDAR WARE, SHOE FINDINGS,

Paints, Oils, & Dye-Stuffs,

in general, including every description of articles in the above line of business—to which they invite the attention of Coach-makers, Blacksmiths, Carpenters, Cabinet-makers, Shoemakers, Saddlers, and the public generally

Our Stock having been selected with great care, and purchased for Cash, we guarantee (for the ready money,) to dispose of any part of it on as reasonable terms as they can be purchased any where

☞We particularly request a call from our friends, and earnestly solicit a share of public favor, as we are determined to establish a character for selling Goods at low prices, and doing business on fair principles.

JOEL B DANNER,
DAVID ZIEGLER.

Gettysburg, June 9. tf

SOMETHING NEW!

MERCHANT TAILORING

ESTABLISHMENT.

SKELLY & HOLLEBAUGH,

MERCHANT TAILORS,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public generally, that they have just returned from the City, and are now opening at their establishment in SOUTH BALTIMORE STREET, near the Diamond, (old stand of J. H. SKELLY,) the most choice selection of

CLOTHS,

ever offered in this place, embracing French Black Blue, Blue-black, Green, Olive and Brown. Also French, Doe skin and Fancy

CASSIMERES,

Kentucky Jeans, Cotton Jeans, Tweeds, Cashmeretts, Linen for Coats and Pantaloons,

&c., whilst their assortment of

FANCY VESTINGS,

is decidedly of the richest kind. Their TRIMMINGS embrace every thing that may be required, such as plain and fancy Buttons, Alpacas, Silk Serge plain Silk, Muslin, &c. They are also getting up a full assortment of

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

☞All the above will be disposed of at *the lowest living rates*, for Cash or Country Produce—to prove which they only ask a call

☞They are also prepared to make Garments at the shortest notice, and in the best manner—When required, they will *turn out an entire suit in twenty four hours!*

J. H. SKELLY returns his sincere thanks for the patronage heretofore bestowed upon him, and asks its continuance for the new Firm. Goods bought elsewhere will be made up, as usual; and, when desired, he will assist customers in making selections at other stores as heretofore

☞Spring and Summer Fashions for 1851 just received from New York.

Gettysburg, April 28. tf

MAKE YOURSELF SAFE!

THE "ADAMS COUNTY MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY," is now regularly organized and prepared to insure Real and Personal Property against loss by fire The Company is based upon the Mutual system, and will be confined in its operations to the county of Adams. Applications can be made to either of the officers, or to any of the Board of Managers, who will furnish every requisite information.

☞Blank applications, with copies of the By-Laws, can be had by the Managers, on application to the Secretary

SAMUEL MILLER, *President.*

D. A. BUEHLER, *Secretary.*

Vice President—John Musselman, jr.

Treasurer—A. R. Stevenson

Executive Committee—Robert M'Curdy, Andrew Heintzelman, Jacob King.

Managers—Joseph Fink Peter Diehl, Robert M'Curdy, Jacob Griest, William Gardner, John Haines, Andrew Heintzelman, Samuel Miller, A. R. Stevenson, Henry A. Picking D. A. Buehler, John Musselman, Jr., Joseph R. Henry, Barnard Hildebrand, John Busby, Jacob King, Wm B Wilson, Amos Lefever, A. B. Kurtz, J. B. Danner, Jacob Raffensperger.

Gettysburg, June 9. 3t

KEYSTONE MUTUAL

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

Harrisburg, Pa.

CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Guarantee Capital, $75,000.

Rates as low as any other good Company in the United States.

THIS Company respectfully calls the attention of the public to the following advantages which they are enabled to offer to persons desirous of insuring their lives.

All the profits of the Company are divided annually among the life members in scrip dividends, bearing interest, payable in cash at the end of each year.

Premiums on life policies may be paid annually, semi annually or quarterly; or when they amount to $50 and upwards, they may be paid one-half in cash and the balance by note at 12 months.

Wives may insure the lives of their husbands, or husbands may insure their own lives in favor of their wives and children, thus securing to their families a sum which creditors cannot reach in the event of the death and insolvency of the husband.

L. REILY, *Pres't.*

J. W. WELLSON, *Sec'y.*

☞Pamphlets and information furnished by the undersigned, who is the regular agent at Gettysburg.

KELLER KURTZ.

☞Dr. CHARLES HORNER, is the Company's regularly authorized Medical Examiner.

June 24 1y

LOCUST GROVE STEAM MILL.

INASMUCH as the streams are now failing, the Farmers will please bear in mind that at this Establishment they can at all times have their grinding done on short notice, and in the best manner Persons from a distance, by waiting over night, can take with them their grain manufactured as desired. The building has been much enlarged, and a large quantity of grain can now be received.

☞Patronize this establishment—it has been built at heavy expense, for the special convenience and accommodation of the neighborhood and surrounding country.

GEO. ARNOLD.

Germany township, June 2. tf

Ground Plaster,

ON hand and for sale at *Locust Grove Steam Mill*, in Germany township.

March 19. tf

LOCUST GROVE

STEAM MILL,

Two Miles Southwest of Littlestown, in Germany Township, Adams County.

THIS establishment is now in full operation and calculated to do all kinds of Grinding upon the shortest notice and in the very best manner. Farmers and others wanting grinding done, especially in time of low water, will please call at this Establishment, where they can be accommodated at all times. The

STEAM MILL

is close by and in connection with the large

FLOURING MILL,

and together are calculated to do a large amount of work. A PLASTER MILL and CLOVER-MILL are in connection with this establishment; and *Sawing* can now be done at all times. Constantly on hand and for sale,

AT THE MILLS,

wholesale and retail, Family and Superfine Wheat Flour, Rye, Corn and Buckwheat Flour, warranted superior. A large lot of chopped Rye, Corn, Oats, Mixtures, Bran, Shorts, Shipstuff, &c., to be had at all times at fair prices.

GROUND PLASTER

on hand at all times, for sale or exchange for un ground. Those persons engaged in the Flour and Feed business can be accommodated at all times on the shortest notice, either with the Flour and Feed manufactured, or by having their own grain ground.

This establishment has been erected at heavy expense for the special convenience and accommodation of the neighborhood, and will be carried on by first-rate

EXPERIENCED MILLERS.

The undersigned therefore respectfully solicits the patronage of the surrounding country Farmers may rest assured of having their grinding and all other work done at either of the Mills, in the very best manner, and at all times upon short notice. Persons going to the establishment from a distance can at all times, and particularly in a dry season, when the streams are low and water scarce, by waiting a short time, take their grain home with them manufactured as they may wish. Those that bring plaster in the stone can at all times receive and take with them ground plaster in exchange.

GEO. ARNOLD

Locust Grove, Sept 9. tf

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

TO the delinquent Stockholders of the Waynesboro', Greencastle and Mercersburg Turnpike Road Company, notice is hereby given to those whose names are hereto attached, their heirs and representatives, that under the provision of an Act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, the Shares of Stock standing on the books of the Company, in the name of each delinquent Stockholder, as designated below, if not paid up, in full, to George H. Davidson, Treasurer, at Greencastle, *on or before the 20th day of October, A. D.* 1851, will then be forfeited to the Company.

	No. Shares.	Am't.	Am't p'd	Am unp.
William Huston,	5	$500,00	$407,50	$247,90
Jacob Gearhart,	5	500,00	25,25	1272,35
Jacob Angle,	5	500,00	476,67	62,52
Baltzer G Goll,	3	300,00	15,15	763,39
George Horrman,	10	1000,00	181,80	2192,77
Hugh Garven,	2	200,00	20,20	481,86
James I. Huston,	4	400,00	226.41	465.21
John Beatty.	5	500,00	241.66	692.35
John Kohler,	4	400,00	40,40	963,72
David Angle,	3	300,00	15.15	763,39
Elizabeth Reed,	11	1100,00	827.26	729 06
David Hammond,	2	200,00	75.75	360,99
David Holsinger,	2	200,00	30,30	451,79
John Scott.	10	1000,00	50,50	2544,66
Archibald Rankin,	5	500,00	343.74	418,77
John Olig.	5	500 00	348.85	405.08
Andrew Hartman.	2	200 00	25.25	368,33
Eu. Skinner's heirs.	6	600.00	440.55	427,32
Simon Pecker,	4	400,00	43.43	955.60
Wm M Marshall,	3	300.00	31 82	247.47
John Shaffer.	10	1000.00	207.66	2421,93
Peter Hawbecker.	2	200.00	96.63½	40,33
Mathias Young,	5	500 00	184.95	54.75
Peter Elliott,	2	200.00	478.75	397 96
Frederick Goyer,	2	200 00	51 51	508.93
Sam'l F. Johnston.	2	200.00	10,10	268.02
Thomas Westby,	2	200,00	99.99	450,74
Ludwick Gernigan,	1	100,00	96.80	8.57
John Lambert,	3	300,00	241,51	156,75
George Barkdoll,	3	300,00	241,51	156,75
John Huber,	1	100,00	10,10	240.93
Adam Cook,	½	50,00	41.07	23,93
John Flanagan.	4	400,00	95.17	806.94
Christian Mack.	1	100,00	45,71	142,81
James Gettys,	2	200.00	131.30	184,11
D'd Stoner, of A'm.	2	200.00	155.08	120.38

THOMAS M'CAULEY, *Pres't.*

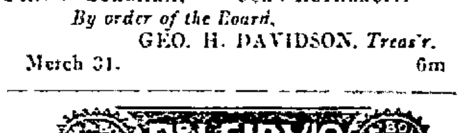
MANAGERS.

WILLIAM MEDCALF,	JEREMIAH GORDON,
JOHN G. MAXWELL,	JOHN RITCHEY
SAMUEL BURHMAN,	JOHN RUTHRAUFF.

By order of the Board,

GEO. H. DAVIDSON, *Treas'r.*

March 31. 6m



AHEAD OF ALL OTHERS!!

The Envy of all Pill Manufacturers

BECAUSE they are safer, better and more efficacious than any others; and because the public will take no others if they can obtain them.

500,000 BOXES

have been sold annually for the last five years.

YOUNG AND OLD, MALE AND FEMALE,

can always take them with equal safety, without fear.

IF PILLS BE NECESSARY,

or purging and cleansing the Stomach and Bowels, and purifying the Blood and fluids of the body, take no others—for no other pills produce those combined effects, or contain Sarsaparilla in them.

Eat, Drink, and Live as Usual,

and pursue your usual occupation whilst taking them, without fear of taking cold, during all kinds of weather.

ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS

are wagered that more GENUINE CERTIFICATES (from Physicians, Clergymen, Members of Congress and respectable citizens) can be produced of their efficacy than of any others, and TEN DOLLARS will be forfeited in every instance where ONE BOX will not do more good than Two Boxes of any others.

Forty Pills are in a Box!!

and sold at TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A BOX, with directions and much wholesome advice accompanying each Box.

They have no taste or unpleasant smell,
Free from dust or powder of any kind,
Do not gripe the Stomach or Bowels,
Produce no sickness, vomiting or bad feelings,
THEY ARE GOOD AT ALL TIMES,
And adapted to most diseases common to mankind.

No one having once taken them will be willing afterwards to take any others, because they always do good, and if they do not then no others will.

Dr. N. B. Leidy, the Proprietor and Manufacturer, is a regular Druggist, Chemist and Physician, of fifteen years experience in Philadelphia; Graduate of the University of Pennsylvania; Member of different Medical Institutions of Philadelphia, New York Boston, Baltimore, &c., and associate and corresponding member of several Medical Institutions of London and Paris

☞Principal Depot, Dr. LEIDY'S DISPENSARY, No. 114 North FOURTH ST., Philadelphia—and sold wholesale and retail by S. H. Buehler, Gettysburg; Morris & Co., York; Slagle, Schmidt & Co., Hanover; J. & G. Atticks and Dr. Hayes, Shippensburg; Deing & Miller, Chambersburg; H A Sturgeon & Dr. Rawlins, Carlisle; W. W. Keefer, Mercersburg; Dr. Cauffman, York Springs; W. R. Stewart, Petersburg; Lilly & Reiley, New Oxford; W. Wolf, East Berlin; J. Brinkerhoff, Millerstown; J. Burkholder, Bendersville; J. Aughinbaugh, Hampton; J. S. Hollinger, Heidlersburg; H. Shriver, Littlestown; Joseph R. Henry, Abbottstown; and most Store-keepers and Druggists in the U. States.

Nov. 26 y

SHINGLES.

ON hand and for sale, a large lot of OAK and CHESTNUT SHINGLES.

June 2. GEO. ARNOLD.

THE ADAMS SENTINEL AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

my; to do this, it need not be large; and it can never be large enough to defend by its presence at home all our ports and harbors. But, in the absence of the navy, what can the brave hearts and strong arms of the army and militia do against the enemy's line-of-battle ships and steamers, falling without notice upon our coast? What will guard our cities from tribute, our merchant vessels and our navy-yards from conflagration? Here, again, we see a wise forecast in the system of defensive measures, which, especially since the close of the war with Great Britain, has been steadily followed by our government.

While the perils from which our great establishments had just escaped were yet fresh in remembrance, a system of fortifications was begun, which now, though not quite complete, fences in our important points with impassable strength. More than four thousand cannon may at any moment, within strong and permanent works, arranged with all the advantages and appliances that the art affords, be turned to the protection of the sea coast, and be served by the men whose hearths they shelter.—Happy for us that it is so, since these are means of security that time alone can supply; and since the improvements of maritime warfare, by making distant expeditions easy and speedy, have made them more probable, and at the same time more difficult to anticipate and provide against. The cost of fortifying all the important points on our whole Atlantic and Gulf of Mexico frontier will not exceed the amount expended on the fortifications of Paris.

In this connexion, one most important facility in the defence of the country is not to be overlooked; it is the almost instantaneous rapidity with which the soldiers of the army, and any number of the militia corps, may be brought to any point where a hostile attack may at any time be made or threatened.

And this extension of territory, embraced within the United States, increase of its population, commerce and manufactures; development of its resources by canals and railroads, and rapidity of intercommunication by innumerable steamboats and telegraphs, has been accomplished without overthrow of or danger to the public liberties, by any assumption of military power; and, indeed, without any permanent increase of the army, except for the purpose of frontier defence, and of affording a slight guard to the public property; or of the navy, any further than to assure the navigator that in whatsoever sea he shall sail his ship, he is protected by the stars and stripes of his country. All this has been done without the shedding of a drop of blood, for treason or rebellion. All this, while systems of popular representation have regularly been supported in the State governments, and in the general government; all, this, while laws, national and state, of such a character have been passed, and have been so wisely administered, that I may stand up here to-day and declare, as I now do declare, in the face of all the intelligent of the age, that for the period which has elapsed, from the day that Washington laid the foundation of this Capitol to the time, there has been no country upon earth in which life, liberty and property have been more amply and steadily secured, or more freely enjoyed, than in these United States of America. Who is there that will deny this? Who is there prepared with a greater or a better example? Who is there that can stand upon the foundation of facts, acknowledged or proved, and assert that these, our republican institutions, have not answered the true ends of government beyond all precedent in human history.

There is yet another view. There are still higher considerations. Man is an intellectual being, destined to immortality. There is a spirit in him, and the breath of the Almighty hath given him understanding. Then only is he tending towards his own destiny, while he seeks for knowledge or virtue, for the will of his Maker, and for just conceptions of his own duty. Of all important questions, therefore, let this, the most important of all, be first asked and first answered: in what country of the inhabitable globe, of great extent and large population, are the means of knowledge the most generally diffused and enjoyed among the people? This question admits of one and only one answer. It is here; it is here in these United States; it is among the descendants of those who settled at Jamestown; of those who were pilgrims on the shore of Plymouth; and of those other races of men, who, in subsequent times, have become joined in this great American family. Let one fact incapable of doubt or dispute satisfy every mind on this point.—The population of the United States is 23,000,000. Now, take the map of the continent of Europe and spread it out before you. Take your scale and your dividers, and lay off in one area, in any shape you please, a triangle, square, circle, parallelogram, or trapezoid, and of an extent that shall contain 150,000,000 of people, and there will be found within the United States more persons who do habitually read and write than can be embraced within the lines of your demarcation.

But there is something even more than this. Man is not only an intellectual, but he is also a religious being, and his religious feelings and habits require cultivation.

Let the religious element in man's nature be neglected, let him be influenced by no higher motives than low self-interest, and subjected to no stronger restraint than the limits of civil authority, and he becomes the creature of selfish passions or blind fanaticism.

The spectacle of a nation powerful and enlightened, but without christian faith, has been presented, almost within our own day, as a warning beacon for the nations.

On the other hand, the cultivation of the religious sentiment represses licentiousness, incites to general benevolence, and the practical acknowledgment of the brotherhood of man, inspires respect for law and order, and gives strength to the whole social fabric, at the same time that it conducts the human soul upward to the Author of its being.

Now, I think it may be stated with truth, that in no country, in proportion to its population, are there so many benevolent establishments connected with religious instruction—Bible, Missionary and Tract Societies, supported by public and private contributions—as in our own. There are also institutions for the education of the blind, the deaf and dumb; of idiots; for the reception of orphan and destitute children; for moral reform, designed for children and females respectively; institutions for the reformation of criminals, not to speak of those numerous establishments in almost every county and town in the United States for the reception of the aged, infirm and destitute poor, many of whom have fled to our shores to escape the poverty and wretchedness of their condition at home.

In the United States there is no church establishment or ecclesiastical authority founded by Government. Public worship is maintained either by voluntary associations and contributions, or by trusts and donations of a charitable origin.

Now, I think it safe to say that a greater portion of the people of the United States attend public worship decently clad, well behaved, and well seated, than of any other country of the civilized world.

Edifices of religion are seen every where. Their aggregate cost would amount to an immense sum of money. They are, in the general, kept in good repair, and consecrated to the purposes of public worship. In these edifices the people regularly assemble on the Sabbath day, which is sacredly set apart for rest by all classes, from secular employment, and for religious meditation and worship, to listen to the reading of the Holy Scriptures, and discourses from pious ministers of the several denominations.

This attention to the wants of the intellect and of the soul, as manifested by the voluntary support of schools and colleges, of churches, and benevolent institutions, is one of the most remarkable characteristics of the American people, not less strikingly exhibited in the new than in the older settlements of the country.

On the spot where the first trees of the forest are felled, near the log cabins of the pioneers, are to be seen rising together the church and the school-house. So has it been from the beginning, and God grant that it may thus continue!

"On other shores, above their mouldering towns,
In sullen pomp the tall cathedral frowns;
Simple and frail, our lowly temples throw
Their slender shadows on the paths below;
Scarce steals the wind, that sweeps the woodland track,
The larch's perfume from the settler's axe,
Ere, like a vision of the morning air,
His slight framed steeple marks the house of prayer.
* * * * * * * *
Yet Faith's pure hymn, beneath its shelter rude,
Breathes out as sweetly to the tangled wood;
As where the rays through blazing oriels pour
On marble shaft and tesselated floor."

Who does not admit that this unparalleled growth of prosperity and renown is the result, under Providence, of the Union of these States, under a general Constitution, which guaranties to each State a republican form of government, and to every man the enjoyment of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, free from civil tyranny or ecclesiastical domination?

To bring home this idea to the present occasion, who does not feel that, when President Washington laid his hand on the foundation of the first capitol building, he performed a great work of perpetuation of the Union and the Constitution? Who does not feel that this seat of the General Government, healthful in its situation, central in its position, near the mountains from whence gush springs of wonderful virtue, teeming with Nature's richest products, and yet not far from the bays and the great estuaries of the sea, easily accessible and generally agreeable in climate and association, does give strength to the Union of these States? that this city, bearing an immortal name, with its broad streets and avenues; its public squares and magnificent edifices of the General Government, erected for the purposes of carrying on within them the important business of the several departments; for the reception of wonderful and curious inventions; the preservation of the records of American learning and genius; of extensive collections of the products of nature and art, brought hither for study and comparison from all parts of the world; adorned with numerous churches, and sprinkled over, I am happy to say, with many public schools, where all children of the city, without distinction, are provided with the means of obtaining a good education, where there are academies and colleges, professional schools and public libraries, should continue to receive, as it has heretofore received, the fostering care of Congress, and should be regarded as the permanent seat of the National Government. Here, too, a citizen of the great republic of letters, a republic which knows not the metes and bounds of political geography, has indicated prophetically his conviction that America is to exercise a wide and powerful influence in the intellectual world, and therefore has founded in this city, as a commanding position in the field of science and literature, and has placed under the guardianship of the Government, an institution "for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men."

With each succeeding year new interest is added to the spot; it becomes connected with all the historical associations of our country, with her statesmen and her orators, and, alas! its cemetery is annually enriched with the ashes of her chosen sons.

Before us is the broad and beautiful river, separating two of the original thirteen States, and which a late President, a man of determined purpose and inflexible will, but patriotic heart, desired to span with arches of ever-enduring granite, symbolical of the firmly cemented union of the North and South. That President was Gen. Jackson.

On its banks repose the ashes of the Father of his Country, and at our side, by a singular felicity of position overlooking the city which he designed, and which bears his name, rises to his memory the marble column, sublime in its simple grandeur, and fitly intended to reach a loftier height than any similar structure on the surface of the whole earth.

Let the votive offerings of his grateful countrymen be freely contributed to carry higher and still higher this monument.—May I say, as on another occasion, "Let it rise; let it rise, till it meet the sun in his coming; let the earliest light of the morning gild it, and parting day linger and play on its summit."

Fellow-citizens, what contemplations are awakened in our minds as we assemble here to re-enact a scene like that performed by Washington! Methinks I see his venerable form now before me, as presented in the glorious statue by Houdon, now in the capitol of Virginia. He is dignified and grave; but concern and anxiety seem to soften the lineaments of his countenance. The government over which he presides is yet in the crisis of experiment. Not free from troubles at home, he sees the world in commotion and in arms all around him. He sees that imposing foreign powers are half disposed to try the strength of the recently established American Government. We perceive that mighty thoughts, mingled with fears as well as with hopes, are struggling within him. He heads a short procession over these then naked fields; he crosses yonder stream on a fallen tree; he ascends to the top of this eminence, whose original oaks of the forest stand as thick around him as if the spot had been devoted to Druidical worship, and here he performs the appointed duty of the day.

And now, fellow-citizens, if this vision were a reality; if Washington actually were now amongst us, and if he could draw around him the shades of the great public men of his own days, patriots and warriors, orators and statesmen, and were to address us in their presence, would he not say to us, "Ye men of this generation, I rejoice and thank God for being able to see that our labors and toils and sacrifices were not in vain. You are prosperous, you are happy, you are grateful; the fire of liberty burns brightly and steadily in your hearts, while DUTY and LAW restrain it from bursting forth in wild and destructive conflagration. Cherish liberty, as you love it; cherish its securities, as you wish to preserve it. Maintain the Constitution which we labored so painfully to establish, and which has been to you such a source of inestimable blessings. So shall the whole Eastern World follow the morning sun to contemplate you as a nation; so shall all generations honor you as they honor us; and so shall the Almighty Power which so graciously protected us, and which now protects you, shower its everlasting blessings upon you and your posterity."

Great father of your country! we heed your words; we feel their force as if you now uttered them with life of flesh and blood. Your example teaches us; your affectionate addresses teach us; your public life teaches us your sense of the value of the blessings of the Union. Those blessings our fathers have tasted, and we have tasted, and still taste. Nor do we intend that those who come after us shall be denied the same high fruition. Our honor as well as our happiness is concerned.—We cannot, we dare not, we will not betray our sacred trust. We will not filch from posterity the treasure placed in our hands to be transmitted to other generations.—The bow that gilds the clouds in the heavens; the pillars that uphold the firmament, may disappear and fall away in the hour appointed by the will of God; but until that day comes, or so long as our lives may last, no ruthless hand shall undermine that bright arch of Union and Liberty which spans the continent from Washington to California.

Fellow-citizens, we must sometimes be tolerant to folly, and patient at the sight of the extreme waywardness of men; but I confess that when I reflect on the renown of our past history, on our present prosperity and greatness, and on what the future hath yet to unfold; and when I see that there are men who can find in all this nothing good, nothing valuable, nothing truly glorious, I feel that all their reason has fled away from them, and left the entire control over their judgment and their actions to insane folly and fanaticism; and more than all, fellow-citizens, if the purposes of fanatics and disunionists should be accomplished, the patriotic and intelligent of our generation would seek to hide themselves from the scorn of the world, and go about to find dishonorable graves.

Fellow-citizens, take *courage*; be of *good cheer*. We shall come to no such ignoble end. We shall live, and not die.—During the period allotted to our several lives we shall continue to rejoice in the return of this anniversary. The ill-omened sounds of fanaticism will be hushed; the ghastly spectres of *secession* and *disunion* will disappear, and the enemies of united constitutional liberty, if their hatred cannot be appeased, may prepare to sere their eyeballs as they behold the steady flight of the American Eagle, on his burnished wings, for years and years to come.

President Fillmore, it is your singularly good fortune to perform an act such as that which the earliest of your predecessors performed fifty-eight years ago. You stand where he stood; you lay your hand on the corner-stone of a building designed greatly to extend that whose corner-stone he laid. Changed, changed is every thing around.—The same sun, indeed, shone upon his head which now shines upon yours. The same broad river rolled at his feet, and bathes his last resting-place, that now rolls at yours. But the site of this city was then mainly an open field. Streets and avenues have since been laid out and completed, squares and public grounds enclosed and ornamented, until the city which bears his name, although comparatively inconsiderable in numbers and wealth, has become quite fit to be the seat of government of a great and united people.

Sir, may the consequences of the duty which you perform so auspiciously to-day equal those which flowed from his act—Nor this only; may the principles of your administration, and the wisdom of your political conduct, be such as that the world of the present day, and all history hereafter, may be at no loss to perceive what example you have made your study.

Fellow citizens, I now bring this address to a close, by expressing to you, in the words of the great Roman Orator, the deepest wish of my heart, and which I know deeply penetrates the hearts of all who hear me: "Duo modo haec opto; unum, *ut moriens populum Romanum liberum relinquam*; hoc mihi majus a diis immortalibus dari nihil potest: alterum, ut ita cuique eveniat, ut de republica quisque mereatur."

And now, fellow-citizens, with hearts void of hatred, envy and malice towards our own countrymen, or any of them, or towards the subjects or citizens of other Governments, or towards any member of the great family of man; but exulting, nevertheless, in our own peace, security and happiness, in the grateful recollection of the past, and the glorious hopes of the future, let us return to our homes, and with all humility and devotion offer our thanks to the Father of all our mercies, political, social and religious.

A Bridal Bloomer.—The Boston Commonwealth states that, on Wednesday evening, one of the editorial fraternity of that city took the hand of a fair lady in marriage, whose costume was in the most white satin Bloomer. It was neatly made, fitting snugly around the waist and close up in the neck, the spencer opening in front like a naval officer's vest and interlaced *a la* Swiss mountaineer—sleeves flowing, white kids, white satin slippers, hair done plain with a wreath of orange flowers over the brow, and a long bridal veil flowing from the crown of the head over the shoulders. A beautiful description of a beautiful affair.

THE ADAMS SENTINEL.

GETTYSBURG:

Monday, July 21st, 1851.

WHIG NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR,
WM. F. JOHNSTON.

FOR CANAL COMM'R,
JOHN STROHM.

For Judges of the Supreme Court,
RICHARD COULTER, Westmoreland.
GEORGE CHAMBERS, Franklin.
WM. M. MEREDITH, Philadelphia.
JOSHUA W. COMLY, Montour.
WILLIAM JESSUP, Susquehanna.

WHIG CO NTY TICKET.

Associate Judges,
SAMUEL R. RUSSELL,
JOHN M'GINLEY.

Assembly,
DR. DAVID MELLINGER.

Prothonotary,
WILLIAM W. PAXTON.

Register and Recorder,
DANIEL PLANK.

Clerk of the Courts,
EDEN NORRIS.

Treasurer,
THOMAS WARREN.

Sheriff,
JOHN SCOTT.

Coroner,
DR. H. W. CAUFFMAN.

Commissioner,
ABRAHAM REEVER.

Director of the Poor.
JAMES BIGHAM.

Auditor,
ANDREW MARSHALL, Jr.

FOR PRESIDENT JUDGE,
DANIEL DURKEE.

☞We need scarcely call the attention of our readers to the eloquent oration of Mr. Webster, which we give at length to-day. The high reputation of the distinguished orator will be itself an inducement to every one to read what falls from his lips.

☞At the request of a gentleman interested in the "Perry County Insurance Company," we, last week, made certain statements connected with the prudent management and prosperity of that Company. This plain statement of facts, it appears, has excited the *jealousy* of an individual who assumes the signature of "Home Enterprise," in the last *Star.* He appears to think that "*our own Companies*" should be *puffed*, and not those abroad. We certainly have no disposition to go "abroad" for any thing which can be obtained as well, or nearly so, at home. But it certainly exhibits no want of friendship for "Home Enterprise," to give a just compliment to prudent management wherever found.—Even in "news, aper patronage," we have never hesitated to pronounce certain papers abroad "well conducted," where the facts justified us in doing so. This compliment never, we trust, affected our own pecuniary interest, and, we suppose, the same kind of notice cannot work to the injury of "*our own Insurance Companies*"—which, if prudently conducted, will no doubt have, "claim to public confidence." We shall be the last to do aught to check their onward course to prosperity. We hope this will satisfy the writer.

Mr. Webster.

The National Intelligencer says that there is no truth in the story circulating through the papers that Mr. Webster has resigned the office of Secretary of State, either absolutely or contingently. Mr. Webster's health is now perfectly good—better than it has been for a long time: but he naturally looks forward with concern to that period of the year in which he is, and has been for several years, visited with a distressing catarrh, or the disease which is commonly called in England and in this country the *hay fever*.—This is periodical, and comes on in August. He suffered much last year from the necessity of spending the hottest part of the summer in the Senate, and until he took charge of the Department of State, which he could not leave until some time after Congress had adjourned. He hopes by travel and by change of climate to mitigate, if not avert, the attack of his unwelcome visitor the present season. Some of his medical friends have advised a sea voyage, and others a visit to the medical springs in the Alleghanies of Western Virginia. Mr. Webster has doubtless said that if he should finally conclude to adopt the former course, it would probably lead to the necessity of his leaving the Department. This, we believe, states the whole case in regard to the honorable Secretary's intention, and this it is, we presume, out of which has sprung the rumor of his resignation."

☞Mr. Webster, accompanied by his family, left Washington, on Tuesday evening, for the North, where it is expected he will remain some weeks, if matters of public exigency shall not in the meantime require his presence at the seat of Government. During his absence, Wm. S. Derrick, Esq., chief clerk, will be acting Secretary of State.

Whig State Central Committee.

The following gentlemen compose the Whig State Central Committee, as announced by the President of the Lancaster Convention:

NER MIDDLESWARTH, of Union co., (*Chairman.*)
Newcomb B. Thompson, Philadelphia.
William Struthers, "
Charles T. Jones, "
Lewis Bitting, "
Wm. F. Hughes, "
Daniel O. Hitner, Montgomery.
A. R. M'Ilvaine, Chester.
Jacob Knabb, Berks.
Benjamin Malone, Bucks.
Joseph Konigmacher, Lancaster.
T. Tayler Worth, Lebanon.
S. D. Karns, Dauphin.
H. D. Maxwell, Northampton.
F. B. Penniman, Carbon.
James G. Reed, Adams.
Thomas E. Cochran, York.
R. P. M'Clure, Cumberland.
A. G. Curtin, Centre.
R. L. Johnston, Cambria.
John Cooper, Montour.
Henry Drinker, Bradford.
F. L. Jones, Tioga.
John A. Dale, Mercer.
John H. Walker, Erie.
S. A. Purviance, Butler.
Wm. Robinson, Jr., Allegheny.
Thos A. Rowley, "
Wm. M'Kennan, Washington.
F. M. Kimmel, Somerset.
James Campbell, Clarion.
Wm. Butler, Mifflin.
James Veech, Fayette.
B. W. Cumming, Schuylkill.

Mr. Strohm.

Some of the opposition papers are founding an opposition to Mr. Strohm, the Whig candidate for Canal Commissioner, upon his vote on the question of furnishing supplies to the American Army, at the commencement of the Mexican war. The York Republican says, in regard to this—"This is not just. Mr. Strohm was as willing as any man to give the most liberal appropriations for that purpose. He would have promptly voted for the first bill that was introduced into Congress on the subject. But that bill was referred to a Locofoco committee, who reintroduced it with this preamble:

"Whereas, a state of war exists by the act of Mexico."

Mr. Strohm did not believe the assertion to be true. As a man of truth and candor he could not sanction it by his vote. He dared to be honest, even if mistaken, and with all the terrors of the popular outcry which would be provoked against him, he gave the bill, which contained what he believed in his heart to be a false and erroneous preamble, a firm and decided negative. Such conduct is entitled to respect, although men may differ from the grounds on which it was placed. No man who really knows Mr. Strohm will sincerely for a single moment question his patriotism—his integrity or his truth. No man in public life ever more fully enjoyed the confidence, respect and esteem of his associates of all parties, than this plain, and most industrious, as well as shrewd, intelligent, and always reliable old German Farmer of Lancaster county. In no one thing was the Lancaster Convention more faithful to the duty which it owed alike to the Whig party, the People and the State at large, than in placing John Strohm in nomination for Canal Commissioner. In saying so we speak that which we do know alike from personal observation and experience, and the strong and reiterated assurances of the best informed and most respectable men of all parties."

The New Capitol.

The Republic says that the New Capitol Buildings to be erected are to be each one hundred and forty-two feet eight inches front, by two hundred and thirty-eight feet eight inches deep. They are to be placed at the distance of forty-four feet from the present Capitol, on the north and south ends, and will be united to it by connecting corridors. The Senate chamber will be seventy-eight feet by one hundred feet in the clear; and the hall of the House of Representatives one hundred feet by one hundred and thirty feet. Both of these chambers will be placed in the western end of the new buildings.

☞*More Yet!*—The steamer Africa sailed from New York on Wednesday for Liverpool, with 93 passengers and *one million five hundred thousand dollars* in specie!—So much more of the beautiful working of the Tariff of 1846! What a condition the country would be in from this constant draining of the precious metals, were it not for the supply now coming from California!

☞During the storm of last Wednesday week, three barns and two houses, in Lancaster county, were struck by lightning.—The barns, with their contents, were destroyed; and in one of the houses, the floors were torn up, the windows smashed, &c.; the other was not much injured.

☞There has been a very warm dispute for some time between the Bishop and the pastor of the Trinity Catholic Church, in New Orleans, as to the right of possession, &c., and it had been seized by the Sheriff in consequence of the difficulties. On the morning of the 12th, it was destroyed by fire, probably the work of an incendiary, a party to the quarrel. Loss estimated at $25,000.

Progress of "Bloomerism."—At a ball in Akron, Ohio, on the 4th inst., over sixty of the ladies were dressed in full Bloomer costume. The Cleveland Plaindealer says the scene was enchanting—long dresses hitherto hid from view all the graceful movements of the lady dancers—but here all was visible which related to the "poetry of motion."

Suicide.

On the evening of the 18th inst., Mr. John Hollebaugh, of Union township, put an end to his existence by hanging himself on a tree near his residence. He had been depressed in spirits for some time.

☞An article appeared in the last Hanover Spectator, purporting to come from "Many Whigs" in Oxford township, recommending Mr. Fisher, of York, for the President Judgeship, in preference to the present excellent incumbent, Judge Durkee. Now, we don't believe there is any *Whig* in Oxford township of that opinion, and the name is merely assumed. The articles that have appeared in that paper for the last week or two, seem to indicate that our friend Leader has got to be under very *strange influence*, or that he has "gone over to the enemy"—which we would be very sorry to see, on his own account, as well as for the cause.

☞Gov. Johnston left Harrisburg on Tuesday, for the western part of the State, where he will remain several weeks.

☞During the storm of yesterday morning week, the barn of Mr. George L. Lyon, in Dickinson township, Cumberland county, was struck by lightning and consumed, with a large amount of hay and grain. The barn of Mr. Gleim, of South Middletown, was also struck and burned down in the same storm.

☞We learn from the last Catholic Mirror, that hereafter none but Catholic students will be received at Mt. St. Mary's College, near Emmitsburg.

☞A fatal duel took place at New Orleans on the 12th inst., between Dr. Thos. Hunt and J. W. Frost, editor of the N. O. Crescent. It arose out of a political dispute. They fought with guns; and on the first fire Mr. Frost was killed, receiving a ball through his heart.

☞The large building, known as Wood's Museum, in Cincinnati, was destroyed by fire on Tuesday night. There were three dry good stores and one shoe store, with several smaller establishments, on the second floor, which were also destroyed. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

☞A canal boat, bound west, was burnt at Fultonville, N. Y., on Monday night; and two children of the captain, one aged three years and the other ten months, perished by the fire, which was caused by the *explosion of a fluid lamp!*

Killed By Camphine.—Captain Mark Thomas, long a resident of Algiers, opposite New Orleans, was burnt to death, by the breakage of a camphine lamp, on the 5th instant.

☞*Another!*—A colored woman in Baltimore, was burnt almost to a crisp on Wednesday night, by her clothes taking fire from a camphine lamp, which a lad was filling while it was lighted. It is high time this dangerous fluid was banished from families.

A General Thanksgiving Day.—Governor Wood, of Ohio, is endeavoring, it is said, to effect the adoption of a uniform Thanksgiving Day by all the States. The day selected is the last Thursday in November. A uniform day for thanksgiving has never yet been adopted in this country.

☞The venerable Dr. Nott, now in the 97th year of his age, was present at the celebration at Hartford, (Conn.) on the 4th instant, and closed the services in the Church by pronouncing the benediction.

☞The Fire-works Factory at Jersey City, which recently exploded and killed the proprietor, has again blown up and killed another man, injured two boys, and burnt the building down!

☞An accident occurred on the 13th inst., on the Central Railroad, near Millerstown. George Calanan, jr., the baggage master, son of the police officer of the same name, was crushed between two cars, and died a few hours after. The locomotive ran over a cow, and the deceased, who was standing upon a platform, was caught between the two cars by the neck, one platform lapping over the other.

Loss of Life on the Columbia Railroad.—On Saturday night week, at 12 o'clock, the up train from Philadelphia, on this road, came in contact with four heavy cross-ties placed on the track by some miscreant.—The locomotive was thrown off, and a man named Benjamin McDaniels had one of his legs cut off. Mr. McD. died at 3 o'clock on Sunday morning. He resided in West Philadelphia. A man has been arrested on suspicion of placing the obstacle in the road.

The Iron Business.—The Pittsburg Gazette says that many of the furnaces up the Allegheny are now out of blast, and those yet in blast are in a very depressed condition. The prices of pig metal are too low to save the proprietors from actual loss.

South Carolina.—Opposition to separate secession is said to be rapidly on the increase in this State. J. D. Witherspoon, Senator from York; C. W. Dudley, Senator from Marlborough; and D. J. M'Cord, an eminent lawyer of Columbia, and son-in-law of Langdon Cheves, have written strong letters against the policy of separate State action. They regard a withdrawal from the Union as eminently dangerous to Southern institutions, and destructive of the commercial prosperity of the State.

☞He that has revenge in his power, and does not use it, is the greater man.

Disastrous Freshet.

There was a very destructive flood in the Juniata river on Wednesday last, from the excessive rain of Tuesday night. At Lewistown, the water was up to the second story windows of many of the houses. Water street, in Huntingdon county, suffered immensely. Nearly all the houses were inundated, a mill was carried away, and a Mrs. Kincaide, with five of her children, and a young lady, who had taken refuge at her house during the storm, were drowned. It is thought that a large number of lives have been lost. A number of fine bridges on the railroad and canal were swept off, and the river and canal were as one stream.—An immense amount of property has been destroyed.

☞Two colored preachers, Thomas Fuller and Benjamin Jenifer, of Cambridge, Md., sailed from Baltimore on Saturday for Liberia. They go for the purpose of exploring that country, and intend to return this fall to take out their families. If their reports be satisfactory to others, they anticipate raising a colony for the purpose of emigrating to that country.

☞Several miles of the plank road from Westminster to Emmittsburg, have been completed, and appear, to answer the purpose admirably, it is said.

☞The negotiations between the two branches of the Methodist Episcopal Church, as to the division of property, have failed—the South making it a pre-requisite that the justice of her claim shall be admitted, and the North refusing to make any such acknowledgment.

☞The coinage at the Philadelphia mint for the last six months, has been over twenty-four millions of dollars. It is thought that the amount coined during the same period at New Orleans will swell it to thirty millions!

Extraordinary Case.—We find stated in the Upland (Delaware county) Union, the following marvellous case:

About six weeks since, John H. Taylor, of Edgmont, in this county, was severely wounded by the bursting of his gun. The breech blew out, struck him on the forehead between the corner of the eye and nose, making a wound that was for several days considered dangerous. He recovered slowly, and was able to go out upon his farm and give directions about his business. On Wednesday or Thursday of last week, Dr. Aitkin discovered that the breech of the gun was in Mr. Taylor's forehead, having passed in below the region of the brain.—Drs. Gregg and Huddleson were called, and the three physicians, after a severe effort by the use of forceps, extracted the iron, which was nearly three inches in length, half an inch thick, and varying from three-quarters to an inch in breadth. The removing of the iron was a severe operation for the patient, but we since learn that he is more comfortable than before, and improving in strength. Mr. Taylor's escape from instant death comes within the limits of the miraculous, and the long continuance of such a mass of iron in his head, so near the brain, is almost incredible, but it is most certainly true.

Singular and Terrible Accident.—We learn from the Reading, Pa., Adler, the particulars of an extraordinary accident which occurred on Saturday, the 21st ult., in Bern township, Berks co. Mr. Elisha Davis, a large man, weighing about 200 pounds, and 60 years of age, was engaged in making a small hay-stack, and before he quite finished, cast over the side a pitchfork, with a handle of the ordinary length, which stood upright against the stack. After completing his work, he descended from the stack himself, and unfortunately alighted at the very place where the fork was standing, the handle of which pierced his body between the legs, *and penetrated into the stomach about 17 inches, until it touched the breast bone!* There was no one present at the time but a small boy, who endeavored to draw the handle out of the wound with one hand, but not succeeding, he afterwards took hold with both hands, and by exerting himself to the utmost of his strength, pulled it out. The wounded man in excruciating pain, walked some distance towards his dwelling alone, when a neighbor approached, and assisted him home. The handle of the fork was about 1½ inches thick, and sawed off blunt at the end which pierced him. Dr. Spatz was called in to attend him, and what is almost incredible to relate, he has so far improved as to be considered out of danger.

Whipped by a Woman.—A Mrs. Trefethern, residing at Newburyport, Mass., conceiving herself injured by certain reports of Mr. Laban Pike, undertook on Saturday last to seek redress by chastising him.—Seeing Mr. P. enter a store, she procured a cowhide, and without much preliminary explanation applied the whip over his face, head and back, so severely as to bring blood. The poor fellow plead for quarters, when the woman expressed her satisfaction and left the store.

Great Achievement.—In less than one year from the present time, travellers, by means of the Central and Pittsburg and Ohio Railroads, will be enabled to breakfast in Philadelphia, and sup in Cincinnati during the same day. That is annihilating time and space truly.

Mr. Giddings.—At an anti-slavery meeting, held in Geauga county, Ohio, on the 4th inst., Mr. Giddings was present and publicly announced that he had withdrawn from the N. S. Presbyterian Church on account of slavery.

☞The number of letters sent through the post office in all the cities has greatly increased since the new post office regulations came into operation. So represent our exchanges from each section of the country.

☞William Britton, a young man residing with his mother in West Philadelphia, was on Wednesday shot accidentally by an elder brother, recently returned from the South. The affair took place in the room of the young man, while examining a pair of pistols, one of which was loaded.

THE ADAMS SENTINEL AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

Narrow Escape at Niagara.—Thomas A. Logan, an estimable young lawyer of Cincinnati, son of the comedian, had a narrow escape for his life a few days ago at Niagara Falls. A young lady—a stranger to him, had ventured too far out on a projecting rock over the rapids above the cataract; she became giddy and screamed for help. Young Logan, who happened to be standing on the bank, flew to her rescue, and succeeded in getting her safely on shore—but lost his own balance and fell into the boiling surge. The young lady fainted, and the men on the bank were too much paralized to offer assistance. Luckily for Logan the water at the spot where he fell, formed a whirlpool, and carried him round several times. In one of his gyrations he seized a bush that over-hung the water, and succeeded in extricating himself from his perilous position. Had he fallen a foot further out—beyond the edge of the whirlpool—no human aid could have prevented him from being carried over the frightful cataract.—*Cin. Com.*

Excitement at Lexington.—Man Shot by a Woman.—We learn by passengers from Lexington, that something like a tragedy came near being enacted at that place on Monday of last week. A short time since, a young lady of some fifteen years, a Miss Merrill, ran off with a man named Harper, and was married. More recently, some difficulty having taken place between the parties, the man stated publicly that the marriage was a sham, and cast reflections on the character of his wife. Incensed thereat and burning with a desire for revenge, the injured lady begged her brother-in-law to resent the insult. Failing to comply with her wishes, the resolute female took the matter in her own hands. She procured pistols, and having familiarized herself with their use, she sallied out in quest of her husband. Meeting him on Main street, she drew the weapon, and placing it at his head, pulled the trigger. In her hurry and agitation she had only half-cocked it, and it would not go off. In another moment, it was properly fixed and discharged, but the man having in the meantime turned round, the contents, consisting of three buckshot, only grazed his arm and back, inflicting flesh wounds without doing any serious damage. Thinking she had killed him, the lady gave herself in charge of a magistrate, but soon ascertaining he was only slightly hurt, she drew another pistol and started after him again. He had employed his time to good advantage, however, and succeeded in making his escape and secreting himself. The citizens of Lexington were so incensed against him, that in order to avoid being Lynched, he fled the city that night.—*Louisville Courier.*

Lightning.—The Cincinnati Chronicle states that during a storm in that city, on Saturday week, a flash of lightning struck the dwelling of Mr. Charles Andress, on Sixth street, below Mound, and came near proving fatal to some of the inmates of the house. The course of the electric fluid was curious and unusual. It first struck the lightning rod attached to the house, melting off the prongs at the top,—then passed down the rod to the second story,—tore a hole of the size of one brick through the wall,—passed into the apartment of the second story, where Mr. A. and his daughter were sitting,—flew around the room, displaced one of the flat stones composing the hearth of the fire place, and melted it—and then passed out of the open window in front of which Miss A. was sitting. The young lady was struck to the floor by the power of the element, and lay as apparently dead, for several minutes. Her father, who was in the room and uninjured, summoned assistance immediately, and by the timely application of cold water, she was soon brought back to consciousness. She is now rapidly recovering from the effects of her shock. The lightning left the room full of smoke, with a strong smell of sulphur.

Lamentable Accident.—A most distressing casualty occurred at West Elkton, in this county, on last Saturday week. Mr. Wheeler and his lady were looking through the new steam mill, just put in operation at that place. In passing near a pair of horizontal spur wheels, Mrs. Wheeler's clothes were caught, and herself drawn through between the wheels, cutting both her legs off near the knee, and one arm near the body. She was so dreadfully mangled, that after three hours of agony her eyes were closed in death. A more shocking calamity has seldom fallen under our notice. Mrs. W., thus cut off in the prime of life, leaves a young family and devoted husband to mourn her irreparable loss.—*Eaton (Ohio) Register, July 3.*

"So dies a Wave along the Shore."—A Government train of Pottawatomie Indians from Michigan passed through our streets on Monday. They are the remnant of the tribe on their way to new hunting grounds at the far Northwest. So they pass away. There is something mournful in the sight—the last of that proud and powerful race, broken in spirit and corrupt in blood, passing from shore to shore, towards the last remaining acres of their inheritance by the setting sun. Homestead exemption is not for *them*—*Kenosha Democrat.*

☞In Stamford, Connecticut, on the night of the Fourth, some persons loaded an old twelve-pounder cannon to the muzzle and fired it with a slow match. It burst, and one piece of the metal, weighing thirty pounds, was thrown five hundred yards, through the roof of a house and the side of a water tank, flooding the house with water; another "chunk," of nearly one hundred pounds weight, was thrown two hundred and fifty yards, and through the roof of a bed-room floor of another house, narrowly missing a man in bed. Mr. R. Gage was sitting within six feet of the gun at the time of the explosion, and strange to say, in the midst of the storm of iron he was untouched.

☞HENRY GIBSON, a survivor of Gen. Washington's Life-Guard, attended the celebration at Newburgh, (New York.) This aged veteran completed his 100th year on the 13th of February last, but still retains his strength and recollection in a remarkable degree—the reward of a temperate and well-spent life. He was in the battles of Princeton, Trenton, and Yorktown, and was with Washington during his encampment at Newburgh.

☞A Mrs. Phillips, living near Vandalia, Indiana, had twin children about eighteen months since, and about three weeks since gave birth to five more, all alive and kicking.

The Sandwich Islands.—WASHINGTON, July 12.—Very important information has been recently received by the Government in regard to the interference of the French in the affairs of the Sandwich Islands.—These despatches show that the French have made certain very extravagant demands, upon the refusal of which they have threatened a resort to force. The Commander of the British Squadron had, it is stated, applied to his Government for orders, and was awaiting an order to exert his force.

The authorities of the Islands have applied to this Government for protection.—The Cabinet have, as I understand, agreed unanimously upon the course of this Government on the subject, and the result has been a remonstrance against the interference of the Government of France, and an assurance that this Government will not permit the threatened hostile interference on the part of France.—*N. Y. Jour. Com.*

V. B. PALMER, the American Newspaper Agent, is *the only authorized Agent* for this paper, in the cities of Boston, New York and Philadelphia, and is duly empowered to take advertisements and subscriptions at the rates as required by us. His receipts will be regarded as payments His offices are—BOSTON, Scollay's Building; NEW YORK, Tribune Buildings; PHILADELPHIA, N. W corner Third and Chestnut sts.

☞Wm THOMPSON, No. 6, Carroll Hall, Baltimore is our only authorized Agent in that City, for advertisements and subscriptions to the "SENTINEL" His receipts therefor will be good.

Baltimore Price Current.

Flour,	4 00	to 4 12
Wheat,	85	to 90
Rye,	72	to 73
Corn,	60	to 61
Oats,	35	to 40
Beef Cattle,	4 50	to 6 25

Married,

At Lancaster, on the 17th inst., by the Rev Dr Baker Mr JACOB L BAKER, of Philadelphia, to Miss ANNIE M., eldest daughter of the late Joseph Baugher, Esq., of Fountain Dale, Adams county.

Died,

On Saturday last, after a long illness, Miss MARY BLANKLEY, of this borough, aged 33 years 6 months and 4 days.

On Thursday last, an infant child of Mr. Hiram Warren, of this place

On Friday last DAVID HORNER, son of Mr. Leonard Stough, of this place aged 10 months and 5 days

On the 14th inst., OLIVER, son of Mr Henry Lady, of Franklin township, aged 6 years 10 months and 2 days.

On the 16th inst., JULIA ANN LIBERTY, infant daughter of Mr Peter Johns, of this place aged 1 month and 19 days

In June last, at Bellview, Texas, Mr. ELIAS HOKE, (son of Mr. Jacob Hoke, of M'Connellsburg, Pa.,) formerly of this place, aged about 35 years.

Teachers Wanted.

THE School Directors of Franklin township will meet at the Election House, on *Saturday, the 9th of August next*, at 1 o'clock, for the purpose of appointing male and female TEACHERS, for the different Schools in said township. The females are to commence the 15th of August and teach three months; and the males to commence on the 1st of December next, and teach three months. All persons interested in the choice of Teachers will meet on said day with the Directors.

THOMAS J. COOPER, *Sec'y.*

July 21. td

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all Legatees and other persons concerned, that the *ADMINISTRATION ACCOUNTS* of the deceased persons hereinafter mentioned, will be presented at the Orphans' Court of Adams county, for confirmation and allowance, on *Monday the 18th day of August next*, viz.:

251. The second and final account of Wm. H. Wright, Executor of the last will and testament of Samuel B Wright, deceased.

252. The first account of Michael Detrick, Administrator of the estate of George Deardorff deceased.

253 The first account of Wm Young and Peter Cownover, Administrators of the estate of Wm Cownover, deceased

254 The first account of Wm. D Himes and Alexander S Himes, Executors of the last will and testament of George Himes, deceased

255 The first and final account of Abraham Reever, Administrator of the estate of Christian Topper deceased

256 The first and final account of James Cooper, Administrator of the estate of George Gercaw, deceased

257. The third account of John Shull and David Shull, Administrators of the estate of Frederick Shull, deceased

258. The first account of Samuel Weaver, one of the Executors of Conrad Weaver, deceased.

259 The first account of Abraham Waybright, Executor of the last will and testament of Jacob Waybright, deceased.

260. The first and final account of Moses M'Clean, Administrator of the estate of Nancy Minnigh, deceased

WM. W. HAMERSLY, *Register*

Register's Office, Gettysburg, }
July 21, 1851 } tc

AGENTS WANTED.

BUSINESS MEN to take the exclusive Agency (for a County or Counties) for the sale of the GERMAN WASHING FLUID, being an article much cheaper and easier to use than soap, and is warranted to perfectly cleanse all kinds of clothing, containing no Potash, Soda-ash, Spirits of Turpentine Ammonia, Acids, or any article whatever that will in any manner injure the finest *fabric* or the *flesh* It is an article which, when once introduced, *constant* sales can be made with large profits to the Agent For full particulars regarding prices, terms, &c address (post paid) to

I P HOYT & CO.
No. 16 South Fifth St., Philadelphia.

July 21 2m

LOST,

ON Tuesday evening July 1st, on the public road between Fairfield and Gettysburg,

Two Pieces Blue Black Silk.

(the property of a Lady,) containing about 10 yards The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at the store of Paxton & Blythe, Fairfield

July 14. 3t

DOCTOR J. K. M'CURDY

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of HUNTERSTOWN and its vicinity, that he has permanently located in the first mentioned place, for the practice of Medicine.

☞He may be found at his office adjoining Mrs. Frame's, or at his residence at Mr. Abraham King's

Hunterstown, July 14. tf

LOOK HERE!

230 Acres of good Land,

IN Liberty township, Adams county, one mile from Fairfield, eight from Gettysburg, and five from Emmitsburg, for sale, very low.

☞For particulars see Handbills at the principal public houses in the County, and also in York and vicinity.

JOHN EIKER.

June 2 tf

SHERIFF'S SALES.

IN pursuance of sundry writs of *venditioni exponas* and *fieri facias*, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, Pennsylvania, and to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale, on SATURDAY the 9th day of AUGUST, 1851, at one o'clock, P. M., at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg, the following Real Estate, viz:

A Tract of Land,

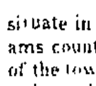
situated in Liberty township, Adams county, adjoining lands of John Clark, Joseph Clark, and others, containing Ten Acres, more or less, on which are erected a two-story

LOG DWELLING HOUSE, and a Log Stable, and a well of water near the door, with a variety of fruit trees on said premises.—Seized and taken in execution as the estate of *Michael Reiley*.

—ALSO—

A Lot of Ground,

situate in Oxford township (Oxford town,) Adams county, Pa., one half lot known by the plot of the town as No. 39 fronting on Hanover street, and running back 189 feet to a 20 feet alley, and adjoining lots of Daniel Heltzell on the south and John Barnitz on the north, on which is erected a one and a half story



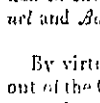
LOG HOUSE, (weatherboarded,) with back building attached—also some fruit trees on the premises.—Seized and taken in execution as the property of *Grafton Manuel* and *Adam Long*.

—ALSO—

By virtue of a writ of *venditioni exponas*, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams County, and to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale, on WEDNESDAY the 13th of AUGUST, A D, 1851, at one o'clock, P. M., on the premises,

A Tract of Land,

situate in Reading township, Adams county, on the Big Conowago Creek, about one-fourth of a mile from the Hanover and Carlisle turnpike, eight miles from Hanover, and one from Hampton, containing 120 ACRES, more or less, adjoining lands of John Duncan Job Dicks Dr Charles Bush, the Big Conowago Creek, and others about 12 acres of which are meadow, and about 15 of good wood-land the residue in a good state of cultivation, on which are erected a two story weatherboarded



DWELLING HOUSE, with kitchen attached, a double Log barn, with sheds attached, a good young orchard of fruit trees, a well of water near the kitchen door; also a frame Tenant House, weatherboarded with a well of water near the door, a frame stable, and other outbuildings. There is also on the premises a three story

GRIST AND MERCHANT MILL, the lower story brick, and the upper part frame, with a good SAW MILL attached The mill has four run of Stones, a Dry Kiln, and all other necessary apparatus in good order, with the water right belonging to the Defendant

The above property will be offered on the day of sale entire and will then also be offered in two separate parcels, and will be sold in whichever of the two modes shall be found, on trial, to command the highest and best price. If sold in two separate parcels, the first will consist of the Grist and Saw Mill, with the water right aforesaid, the frame Tenant House, weatherboarded, frame Stable, and outbuildings thereto belonging, and 24 acres of land, more or less, on which the said Mills, and the mill race, with the last mentioned building improvements, are erected; agreeably as near as may be, to a draft thereof made May 17, 1850, by Henry A. Picking for John Brough, assignee of John Trimmer, the defendant; which draft may be seen at the Sheriff's office before the day of sale or in his (the Sheriff's) possession on the premises on the day of sale

The second tract or parcel, will consist of the residue of the property herein before first described not embraced in the first tract or parcel, and containing 117 acres, more or less, with the improvements thereon erected, as herein before described The property will be offered both ways in turn, and sold in that mode which shall bring the highest and best price in the aggregate, upon a fair and full trial.—Seized and taken in execution as the estate of *John Trimmer*.

WILLIAM FICKES, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, }
July 21 1851 } ts

☞Ten per cent of the purchase money upon all Sales by the Sheriff, must be paid over immediately after the property is struck down, and on failure to comply therewith, the property will be again put up for sale.

"Sportsmen, Take Notice."

JOHN KRIDER,

North-East Corner of Walnut & Second st.

PHILADELPHIA,

HAS on hand, just received, a complete assortment of SHOT GUNS, Powder Flasks, Game Bags, and all other Sporting Apparatus of the best and most approved patterns

He has constantly on hand SPORTING POWDER of all descriptions Percussion Caps, Shot, Bullet Moulds, Ball and Blank Cartridges, and a general assortment of materials for Gun Makers, &c

Also PERCUSSION CAPS of a superior quality, designed expressly for U. S. Rifles.

An Assortment of FISHING TACKLE always on hand

All the above, and any other articles in his line, the subscriber will sell as low as any other establishment in the United States

In testimony of his skill as a manufacturer, the FRANKLIN INSTITUTE, in the years 1840 & 1842 awarded to him TWO CERTIFICATES—and in the years 1844, 1846 1847 1848, and 1850 FIVE SILVER MEDALS all of which may be seen at his place of business

JOHN KRIDER

Philadelphia July 14 3m

NOTICE.

Estate of William M. Harper, deceased.

LETTERS of Administration on the estate of WM M HARPER, late of Hamiltonban township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in Cumberland township, in said county, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to pay the same without delay; and those having claims, to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.

DAVID W. HORNER, *Adm'r.*

June 30 6t

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

THE subscriber, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Adams county, Auditor to distribute the balance in the hands of REUBEN HANWAY, Administrator of the Estate of JEREMIAH HARMAN late of the borough of Berwick, deceased, to and among the Creditors of said deceased, will meet for that purpose, at the house of Michael Hoffman, in said Borough, on *Saturday the 26th of July*, 1851, at 10 o'clock, A. M., when and where all interested may attend

JOHN ELDER, *Auditor.*

June 30. td

NOTICE.

Estate of George Golden, deceased.

LETTERS of Administration on the Estate of GEORGE GOLDEN late of Menallen township, Adams county, deceased having been granted to the subscriber, residing in Butler township, in said county, he hereby gives notice to those indebted to said estate, to pay the same without delay, and those having claims to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.

JOHN HOOVER, *Adm'r.*

June 23 6t

☞*READY-MADE CLOTHING*☜

ON hand and are continually having made the cheapest and best made Clothing ever offered in this place. Call and examine for yourselves ABM ARNOLD

White Pine River Boards,

ON hand, and for sale, for Cash only. Also, a few Tons **Plaster.**

Feb 24 GEORGE ARNOLD.

VALUABLE BOOKS,

JUST PUBLISHED AND FOR SALE BY

JOHN S. TAYLOR, *Bookseller & Publisher,*

143 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.

THE following books will be sent by mail, free of postage to any part of the U States, on the receipt of the money for the same which may be forwarded by mail, at the risk of the Publisher:

THE SACRED MOUNTAINS. By Rev. J. T. Headley. 1 vol 12 mo, Illustrated. full cloth, $1 00; gilt edges extra, $1.50.

THE SACRED MOUNTAINS. By Rev. J. T. Headley.—1 vol. 18 mo., without the plates.—Sunday School edition. 50 cts

SACRED SCENES AND CHARACTERS By Rev. J. T. Headley—1 vol. 12 mo., Illustrated, full cloth, $1.00; gilt edges, $1.50.

SACRED SCENES AND CHARACTERS. By Rev. J. T. Headley—1 vol 18 mo., without the plates Sunday School edition. 50 cts

HISTORY OF THE PERSECUTIONS AND BATTLES OF THE WALDENSES. By Rev. J. T. Headley—1 vol 18 mo. Illustrated, full cloth 50 cts.

HISTORY OF THE WALDENSES. By Rev. J. T. Headley.—1 vol 18 mo. Sunday School edition 31 cts.

NAPOLEON AND HIS DISTINGUISHED MARSHALS. By Rev J. T. Headley.—1 vol. 12 mo, Illustrated, full cloth, $1.

LUTHER AND CROMWELL. By Rev J. T. Headley—1 vol 12 mo., Illustrated, full cloth, $1

RAMBLES AND SKETCHES By Rev. J. T. Headley—1 vol. 12 mo, Illustrated, full cloth, $1

THE POWER OF BEAUTY. By Rev. J. T. Headley.—1 vol. 12 mo, Illustrated, full cloth, 50 cts; gilt edges, extra, 75 cts

LETTERS FROM THE BACKWOODS AND THE ADIRONDACK By Rev. J. T. Headley.—1 vol 12 mo, full cloth, 50 cts

BIOGRAPHY OF THE SAVIOUR AND HIS APOSTLES With a portrait of each, engraved on steel With an essay on the Character of the Apostles, by Rev. J. T. Headley—1 vol, 12 mo, 15 engravings $1; gilt edges, extra, $1.50

THE BEAUTIES OF REV J T HEADLEY With his Life—1 vol. 18 mo, Illustrated 50 cts.; gilt edges, extra 75 cts

HEROINES OF SACRED HISTORY By Mrs. Steele—Illustrated with splendid engravings, 1 vol 12 mo., new, enlarged and revised edition, $1; gilt edges extra, $1.50.

THEOPNEUSTY, OR THE PLENARY INSPIRATION OF THE HOLY SCRIPTURES—By Professor Gaussen, of Geneva. Translated by Rev. E. N. Kirk A new and enlarged edition. 1 vol. 12 mo. 410 pages. $1.

SHANTY, THE BLACKSMITH A TALE OF OTHER TIMES. By Mrs. Sherwood.—1 vol. 18 mo, Illustrated, 50 cts

LILY OF THE VALLEY By Mrs. Sherwood.—1 vol 18 mo. Illustrated. 50 cts.

THE SHORTER CATECHISM OF THE REV. ASSEMBLY OF DIVINES With proofs thereof out of the Scriptures, in words at length—Per 100, $3.

Extracts from opinions of the Press.

Sacred Scenes and Characters—By Rev. J. T. Headley. This work may very properly be considered a companion to the "Sacred Mountains," by the same author Its object is to illustrate and "render more lifelike" the sacred writings It is not the author's design to supersede the Bible. But his wish is to excite a solicitude to obtain, and to become intimately acquainted and perfectly familiar with its history, doctrines and laws; to know its truth, to imbibe its spirit, feel its power, and partake of its salvation; in a word, to prize in some measure as it deserves, this treasure which is indeed beyond price. We predict for it a circulation far beyond any of the author's former works.—*The News, Jan. 7th.*

Sacred Scenes and Characters.—By the Rev J. T. Headley, author of the "Sacred Mountains," &c. This work will add greatly to the reputation of the author In literary merit it more than equals his "Sacred Mountains" Mr Headley excels in his glowing style and vivid descriptions His works are a rich treasury of all the sublimity of thought, moving tenderness of passion, and vigorous strength of expression, which are to be found in all the languages by which mortals declare their minds—*See Daily Globe, Jan. 5th.*

Rambles and Sketches—By Rev. J. T. Headley. We have not for a long time sat down to a book with more pleasing anticipations or found those anticipations more fully realized, than in the perusal of the work before us, and we know it will be hailed with gratification by the many admirers of the talented author His 'Napoleon and his Marshals" was, perhaps, as popular, and found at least as many enthusiastic readers as any book that can be mentioned We think the Rambles and Sketches are destined to be as popular at least as any of his previously published works There is not a dull chapter in the work, filled as it is with "an infinite variety." The author has ample room and verge enough for the employment of his fine talents to great advantage, and most successfully has he accomplished the task. The biographical sketch of the author is interesting and "well considered," and adds much to the value of the book, which is got up in a very neat and attractive style by the publisher.—*See Portland Transcript, Dec. 15th.*

Mr. Headley is one of the most promising writers of this country, and we have here one of his best books—one on which he can safely rest his fame. It possesses the unfatiguing charms of perfect simplicity and truth There is a graceful frankness pervading the composition, which engages the interest of the reader in the author as well as in the subject His rambles about Rome, Paris and London exhibit a thousand lively traits of an ingenuous nature, upon which a man of taste will delight to linger We predict for this a sale equal to that of any of the author's works—*See New York News.*

The collection is one of which no author need be ashamed. It consists, indeed, of some of Mr. Headley's most brilliant and highly-finished compositions, of those specimens of his ability by which he may be judged with the greatest safety to his fame as a word painter and thinker.—*See New York Tribune, Dec 17, 1849.*

N B The above books will be forwarded to order at the prices mentioned, free of postage, to any part of the United States, on the receipt of orders, with the money Money may be sent by mail at my risk. JOHN S. TAYLOR,
Publisher, 143 Nassau st., New York.

July 21.

☞*The undersigned have entered into Co-Partnership under the Firm of*

RIMBY & LAWRENCE,

TO CARRY ON THE

PAPER & RAG BUSINESS,

AT NO 5 MINOR ST, PHILADELPHIA.

WHERE they intend keeping a large assortment of Papers, &c., consisting in part as follows

Writing Papers; Wove and Laid, American and English

Bath Posts and Note Papers, Wove and Laid, Gilt and Plain.

Folio Posts, Flat Caps Printing Papers, all sizes.

Hardware Papers, from 12 by 24 to 4 by 48.

Colored and White Tissue Papers, American & English Hollingsworth's Patent Manilla Papers

Colored and White Shoe Papers, common and extra sizes Buff Envelope Papers

Colored Printing, and Cover Papers

Manilla Papers, all sizes Glazed Royal, all colors

Druggist, Shoe Medium and Filtering Papers

Tea, Secret and Gold Papers for Confectioners

Rag, Manila and Straw Wrapping Papers

Bonnet, Binders, Box, Cap and Trunk Boards,

White and Buff Envelopes, Legal Letter, Note and Card sizes

Agents for Buss, Potter & Co.'s

PRINTERS' CARDS

in packs and sheets white and colored—odd sizes, cut to order Also their Gilt, Figured and Plain glazed Papers

JOSEPH RIMBY, *Late of 88 N. Third St.*
N. S. LAWRENCE, *Late of No 3 Minor St.*

N. B.—500 Tons of Rags wanted in exchange for cash.

Philadelphia, July 7 5m

VALUABLE PROPERTY

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber, Administrator de bonis non with the will annexed, of the Estate of JOHN HARPER, late of Freedom township, Adams county, deceased, will offer at Public Sale,

On Saturday the 20th of September next,

at 10 o'clock, A. M., on the premises,

A FARM,

situate in Freedom township, Adams county, on Marsh creek, about 8 miles from Gettysburg, and 3 from Emmitsburg, containing

198 ACRES,

neat measure, of which between 60 and 70 Acres are in excellent TIMBER. The improvements a good

TWO-STORY STONE HOUSE, *and Log Kitchen, a Bank Barn,* nearly new, and a Tenant house, formerly occupied as a Distillery, with overhead water, from a never failing spring near the house; a CLOVER MILL, CHOPPING MILL, and SAW MILL, &c. somewhat out of repair; and a

LARGE ORCHARD,

of Apple and other Fruit Trees

☞The Farm is in a good state of cultivation, and the water power one of the best on the creek.

☞Persons desirous of viewing the property, will be shown the same by the Administrator, residing near the premises.

☞The terms will be made known on the day of sale by DAVID W HORNER,
Adm'r de bonis non with the will annexed.

June 30. td

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Hon. DANIEL DURKEE, President of the several Courts of Common Pleas, in the Counties composing the 19th District, and Justice of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the said district—and JAMES M DIVIT and SAMUEL R RUSSELL, Esqs. Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas, and Justices of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the County of Adams—have issued their precept bearing date the 23d day of April, in the year of our LORD one thousand eight hundred and fifty one, and to me directed, for holding a Court of Common Pleas, and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace and General Jail Delivery, and Court of Oyer and Terminer, at Gettysburg, on *Monday the 18th day of August next*—

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

To all the Justices of the Peace, the Coroner and Constables within the said County of Adams, that they be then and there in their proper persons, with their Rolls Records, Inquisitions, Examinations, and other Remembrances to do those things which to their offices and in that behalf appertain to be done, and also, they who will prosecute against the prisoners that are or then shall be in the Jail of the said County of Adams and to be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

WM FICKES, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, }
July 7, 1851. } tc

SCHOOL ACCOUNTS

OF THE BOROUGH OF GETTYSBURG.

S. S. McCREARY, Treasurer, in account with the School Directors of the Borough of Gettysburg, for the year ending June 1st, 1851.

DR.

	DOLLS.	CTS.
To balance on settlement (June 1, 1850.)	$422	31
State appropriation,	180	40
Cash (paid for tuition.)	5	25
Taxes assessed for the year ending June 1st, 1851,	1740	00
	$2,347	96

CR.

By orders paid by Treasurer:

Tuition:—Miss Lord,	$373 50			
" Miss M'Curdy,	202 00			
" Miss M'Creary,	168 00			
" Miss Scanlan,	75 00			
" Miss Powers,	102 00			
" Miss M'Millan,	36 00			
" J K Miller,	62 50			
" J. Sprecher,	212 50			
" T. Ditterline,	210 00			
" R S. Paxton,	190 00			
" J. Sibb,	60 00			
		$1691	50	
Rent of School Houses,		57	21	
Wood, &c.,		36	25	
Cutting Wood and making fires,		16	50	
H J Stahle, Printing,		8	00	
Taxes Repairs, and other incidental expenses,		9	03	
Per centage on $987 57 rec'd by Treasurer,		19	75	
Balance in hands of John Brown, (Coll)		91	65	
Balance in hands of N. Weaver, (Coll)		403	31	
Balance in hands of Treasurer,		14	73	
		$2,347	96	

WE hereby certify that the foregoing account of S. S. M'CREARY, Treasurer, has been examined and settled, and the same is correct.

CHARLES HORNER, *Pres't.*
HUGH DENWIDDIE, *Sec'y.*

July 7 3t

Now for Bargains.

KELLER KURTZ

HAS added to his usual large stock of BOOKS and STATIONERY, a large assortment of

HATS & CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES,

of every variety, which will be sold at prices that can't be beat.

☞Call and see them.

May 26 tf

LOCUST GROVE STEAM MILL,

INASMUCH as the streams are now failing, the Farmers will please bear in mind that at this Establishment they can at all times have their grinding done on short notice, and in the best manner Persons from a distance, by waiting over night, can take with them their grain manufactured as desired. The building has been much enlarged, and a large quantity of grain can now be received

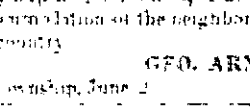
☞Patronize this establishment—it has been built at heavy expense, for the special convenience and accommodation of the neighborhood and surrounding country

GEO. ARNOLD

Germany township, June 2 tf

REMOVAL.

J. Lawrence Hill, M. D.,



HAS removed his Office to the building opposite the Lutheran Church in Chambersburg street, two doors east of Mr. Middlecoff's Store, where those wishing to have any Dental operations performed, are respectfully invited to call.

REFERENCES.

Dr. C N Berlucny, Rev J. C. Watson, D. D.,
" D. Horner, " C. P. Krauth, D. D.
" C. A. Cowgill, " Prof. M. Jacobs,
" D Gilbert, " " H. L. Baugher,
Prof Stoever " " W. M. Reynolds

Gettysburg, July 7 tf

SHINGLES.

ON hand and for sale, a large lot of OAK and CHESTNUT SHINGLES

June 2 GEO. ARNOLD.

JUST received, a few more of those cheap Cloth Sack COATS. Also, some fine Cassimere PANTS, of every variety, at

March 18. SAMSON'S.

PRESIDENT JUDGE.

WE have been authorized to announce the Hon DANIEL DURKEE, as a candidate for the office of PRESIDENT JUDGE of this Judicial District, at the ensuing election.

York, June 2.

PROTHONOTARY.

To the Independent Voters of Adams County:—

FRIENDS AND FELLOW CITIZENS:—Thankful for the liberal support you extended to me on a former occasion, I again offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the office of PROTHONOTARY. Should I be successful, I promise to discharge the duties of the office faithfully and impartially, and will be grateful for your kindness.

W. W. PAXTON.

Gettysburg, Dec. 30. tf

REGISTER & RECORDER.

FRIENDS AND FELLOW-CITIZENS:—I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the Office of REGISTER, If elected, I promise to discharge the duties of the Office promptly and impartially, and will be grateful for your support.

DANIEL PLANK.

Menallen township, Jan. 27. te

Register and Recorder.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:—Thankful for the very liberal support you extended to me on a former occasion, I again offer myself to your consideration as an Independent candidate for the Office of *Register and Recorder.* Should I be successful, I promise to discharge the duties of the Office faithfully and impartially, and in so doing will be grateful for your kindness

WM. F. WALTER.

Butler township, Jan. 27. te

Clerk of the Courts.

To the Voters of Adams County.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:—Thankful for the liberal support extended to me at the last canvass for County Officers, I again announce myself as a candidate for the Office of *Clerk of the Courts,* and respectfully solicit your support. Should I be elected, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office faithfully, to the best of my ability, and shall feel grateful to you for your support

EDEN NORRIS.

Straban township, Jan 27. te

COUNTY TREASURER.

DR. C N. BERLUCHY wishes to be considered as a candidate for the office of *COUNTY TREASURER;* and the suffrages of his fellow citizens will be gratefully acknowledged.

June 23.

COUNTY TREASURER.

THE undersigned gratefully acknowledges the liberal support extended to him in the last canvass for COUNTY TREASURER and respectfully announces to his friends and fellow-citizens of the County, that he will be a candidate for that office at the next election If elected, his best efforts will be directed to a faithful discharge of the duties of the post

THOMAS WARREN.

Gettysburg, Dec. 30. tf

SHERIFFALTY.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:—I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the office of SHERIFF, and respectfully solicit your suffrages. Should I be elected, I pledge my best efforts to discharge the duties of the office promptly and with fidelity.

JOHN SCOTT.

Gettysburg, Jan. 20. tf

SHERIFFALTY.

Fellow-Citizens of Adams County:

I BEG leave to offer myself as a Candidate for the office of SHERIFF at the coming election, and respectfully solicit your support.—Should I be so fortunate, by and through your good will, as to secure a majority of your votes, and receive the office, I will promise to discharge the duties of the office with honor and with respect to all parties.

JONAS ROTH.

Butler township, May 5. te

SHERIFFALTY.

To the Independent Voters of Adams county.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:—At the solicitation of numerous friends, I offer myself to your consideration as an Independent candidate for the office of SHERIFF, at the next election. Should I receive a majority of your suffrages, I will use my best efforts to discharge the duties of the office with promptness and fidelity.

JESSE JOHNS.

Petersburg, (Y. S.) May 5. te

D. M'CONAUGHY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE in the Southwest Corner of the Public Square, one door west of George Arnold's Store, formerly occupied as a Law Office by John M'Conaughy, Esq deceased.

☞D. M'CONAUGHY will also attend promptly to all business entrusted to him as

ATTORNEY AND SOLICITOR

For Patents and Pensions.

He has made arrangements through which he can furnish very desirable facilities to applicants, and entirely relieve them from the necessity of a journey to Washington

☞D. M'C. is prepared to attend to the prosecution of claims for BOUNTY LAND to soldiers of the War of 1812 and others—the selection of *choice lands*, and locating their *Warrants*—procuring *Patents* and selling *Soldiers' land* to the best advantage

☞Apply personally or by letter.

Gettysburg, Nov 4. tf

JAMES G. REED,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE on the south side of the Public Square two doors west of the "Sentinel" Office

April 14 tf

WM. B. M'CLELLAN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE, South East Corner of the Franklin House formerly occupied as Sheriff's office, by Geo. W M'Clellan, Esq.

Dec 2 tf

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS

OF THE

Hanover Branch Rail-Road Company.

THE Stockholders of the "Hanover Branch Railroad Company," are hereby notified that they are required to pay

FIVE DOLLARS,

on each share of stock subscribed by them, on or before the *2d day of August next*, to the undersigned, at the office of the "Hanover Savings Institution"

The Stockholders, residing in Petersburg and vicinity, are authorized to pay their subscriptions to WILLIAM GARDNER, merchant, in Petersburg; those in Littlestown and vicinity, to HENRY SWAYNE, merchant, in Littlestown; and those in Gettysburg and vicinity, to JOHN H. M'CLELLAN, at the Bank of Gettysburg

Certificates of Stock, signed by the President and Treasurer, will be left with the above named persons, who will deliver them to the Stockholders.

It is the intention of the Board to require monthly payments of Five Dollars on each share of stock, until all is paid.

By order of the Board,

JACOB FORNEY, *Pres't.*

M. E. TRONE, *Treasurer*

July 7. 13

SOMETHING NEW!

MERCHANT TAILORING

ESTABLISHMENT.

SKELLY & HOLLEBAUGH,

MERCHANT TAILORS,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public generally, that they have just returned from the City, and are now opening at their establishment in SOUTH BALTIMORE STREET, near the Diamond, (old stand of J. H. SKELLY,) the most choice selection of

CLOTHS,

ever offered in this place, embracing French Black Blue, Blue-black, Green, Olive and Brown. Also, French, Doe skin and Fancy

CASSIMERES,

Kentucky Jeans, Cotton Jeans, Tweeds, Cashmeretts, Linen for Coats and Pantaloons; &c., whilst their assortment of

FANCY VESTINGS,

is decidedly of the richest kind. Their TRIMMINGS embrace every thing that may be required, such as plain and fancy Buttons, Alpacas, Silk Serge plain Silk, Muslin, &c. They are also getting up a full assortment of

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

☞All the above will be disposed of at *the lowest living rates*, for Cash or Country Produce—to prove which they only ask a call.

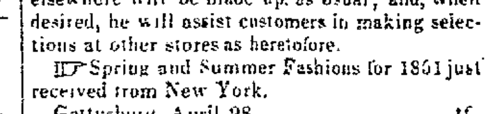
☞They are also prepared to make Garments at the shortest notice, and in the best manner.—When required, they will *turn out an entire suit in twenty four hours!*

J. H. SKELLY returns his sincere thanks for the patronage heretofore bestowed upon him, and asks its continuance for the new Firm. Goods bought elsewhere will be made up, as usual; and, when desired, he will assist customers in making selections at other stores as heretofore.

☞Spring and Summer Fashions for 1851 just received from New York.

Gettysburg, April 28. tf

HATS AND CAPS!



BOOTS AND SHOES!

THE subscriber has just returned from the City of Philadelphia, with a complete assortment of

Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes,

of every style and quality, suitable to the season, including

LEGHORN & BRAID HATS,

all of which he offers at low prices, to suit the times.

The assortment is large and full, and the people need have no fears of not being suited as to quantity, quality and prices.

☞Call and judge for yourselves.

W. W. PAXTON.

April 28. tf

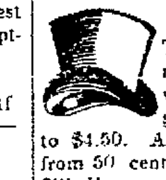
A GOOD FUR HAT FOR $1.00!

CAPS 6¼ CENTS!

S. S. M'CREARY

WOULD invite particular attention to his Spring style of

Fine Silk Hats.



They are very light, particularly neat in shape, and just such a Hat as will adorn the human figure to the greatest advantage—price from $2 to $4.50. Also, Men's and Boys' Slouch Hats, from 50 cents to $2.25; good Fur, Russia, and Silk Hats, suitable for old and young men, at from $1 to $3 25; and CAPS of every description, for men and boys, at prices ranging from 6¼ cents to $1.00. Please call, examine, and judge for yourselves. The undersigned will not be undersold by any establishment, either in city or country.

S. S. M'CREARY.

Gettysburg, May 26. tf

GETTYSBURG FOUNDRY

AND MACHINE SHOP

THIS establishment will now be carried on by T. WARREN & SON, who take pleasure in being able to announce to their friends and the public generally that they have constantly on hand a very great variety of

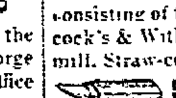
HOLLOWARE & STOVES,

including Kettles, Pots, Ovens, Skillets, Pans, Griddles, &c.; Common, Parlor, Air-tight, and Cooking Stoves—among them the far-famed HATHAWAY.

To Farmers they would say, they have on hand an excellent assortment of

Farming Implements,

consisting of the renowned Seyler Ploughs. Woodcock's & Witherow's, D. Warren's Patent Windmill, Straw-cutters, &c.



BLACKSMITHING is carried on by the best of workmen They will still carry on the

BOOT & SHOE

Shop, in the South end of the Foundry Building, where, with good workmen and excellent materials, the neatest fits and best work will be made.—

☞Ladies will be waited on at their residence.

☞All of the above mentioned articles, with a great many others not named, will be furnished as cheap, for Cash or Country Produce, as they can be had any where else.

☞Repairing, of all kinds, done at the shortest notice.

Gettysburg, April 29. tf

CITY HOTEL,

Nos. 41 and 43 North Third Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

THE subscriber begs leave to state that he has thoroughly refitted and improved the above Establishment, in a manner unsurpassed by any Hotel in the Country.

The location of the CITY HOTEL is undoubtedly the most desirable in the City, for Merchants and Business Men generally, being in the centre of the great mercantile trade, and convenient to the Banks and other public Institutions

He pledges himself to spare no pains to merit the approbation of his guests, and desires that he may receive a share of the public patronage.

A. H. HIRST.

Philadelphia Dec 9. tf

"The Race is not always to the Swift, nor the Battle to the Strong,"

ELSE had not David killed Goliah with a sling, nor Abraham by faith done so many wonderful things. But faith or no faith,

ABRAHAM ARNOLD

is able to sell

Ready-made Clothing,

of the neatest style and most substantial qualities, cheaper than any other man living, be he Philistine, Jew or Gentile His work is all made up *new*, and not in the city, by the best of work men, who do not "throw" but "sew" it together But he has no desire to trouble his friends and the public generally with the reading of a long end "wandy" advertisement, and will cut the matter short by respectfully inviting all to "step in" and give him an opportunity of proving the truth of what he says

July 7. tf

Ground Plaster,

ON hand and for sale at *Locust Grove Steam Mill in Germany township.*

March 10 tf

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®.COM

THE ADAMS SENTINEL AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

my; to do this, it need not be large; and it can never be large enough to defend by its presence at home all our ports and harbors. But, in the absence of the navy, what can the brave hearts and strong arms of the army and militia do against the enemy's line-of-battle ships and steamers, falling without notice upon our coast? What will guard our cities from tribute, our merchant vessels and our navy-yards from conflagration? Here, again, we see a wise forecast in the system of defensive measures, which, especially since the close of the war with Great Britain, has been steadily followed by our government.

While the perils from which our great establishments had just escaped were yet fresh in remembrance, a system of fortifications was begun, which now, though not quite complete, fences in our important points with impassable strength. More than four thousand cannon may at any moment, within strong and permanent works, arranged with all the advantages and appliances that the art affords, be turned to the protection of the sea coast, and be served by the men whose hearths they shelter.—Happy for us that it is so, since these are means of security that time alone can supply; and since the improvements of maritime warfare, by making distant expeditions easy and speedy, have made them more probable, and at the same time more difficult to anticipate and provide against. The cost of fortifying all the important points on our whole Atlantic and Gulf of Mexico frontier will not exceed the amount expended on the fortifications of Paris.

In this connexion one most important facility in the defence of the country is not to be overlooked; it is the almost instantaneous rapidity with which the soldiers of of the army, and any number of the militia corps, may be brought to any point where a hostile attack may at any time be made or threatened.

And this extension of territory, embraced within the United States; increase of its population, commerce and manufactures; development of its resources by canals and railroads, and rapidity of intercommunication by innumerable steamboats and telegraphs, has been accomplished without overthrow of or danger to the public liberties, by any assumption of military power; and, indeed, without any permanent increase of the army, except for the purpose of frontier defence, and of affording a slight guard to the public property; or of the navy, any further than to assure the navigator that in whatsoever sea he shall sail his ship, he is protected by the stars and stripes of his country. All this has been done without the shedding of a drop of blood, for treason or rebellion. All this, while systems of popular representation have regularly been supported in the State governments, and in the general government; all, this, while laws, national and state, of such a character have been passed, and have been so wisely administered, that I may stand up here to-day and declare, as I now do declare, in the face of all the intelligent of the age, that for the period which has elapsed, from the day that Washington laid the foundation of this Capitol to the time, there has been no country upon earth in which life, liberty and property have been more amply and steadily secured, or more freely enjoyed, than in these United States of America. Who is there that will deny this? Who is there prepared with a greater or a better example? Who is there that can stand upon the foundation of facts, acknowledged or proved, and assert that these, our republican institutions, have not answered the true ends of government beyond all precedent in human history.

There is yet another view. There are still higher considerations. Man is an intellectual being, destined to immortality. There is a spirit in him, and the breath of the Almighty hath given him understanding. Then only is he tending towards his own destiny, while he seeks for knowledge or virtue, for the will of his Maker, and for just conceptions of his own duty. Of all important questions, therefore, let this, the most important of all, be first asked and first answered: in what country of the inhabitable globe, of great extent and large population, are the means of knowledge the most generally diffused and enjoyed among the people? This question admits of one and only one answer. It is here; it is here in these United States; it is among the descendants of those who settled at Jamestown; of those who were pilgrims on the shore of Plymouth; and of those other races of men, who, in subsequent times, have become joined in this great American family. Let one fact incapable of doubt or dispute satisfy every mind on this point.—The population of the United States is 23,000,000. Now, take the map of the continent of Europe and spread it out before you. Take your scale and your dividers, and lay off in one area, in any shape you please, a triangle, square, circle, parallelogram, or trapezoid, and of an extent that shall contain 150,000,000 of people, and there will be found within the United States more persons who do habitually read and write than can be embraced within the lines of your demarcation.

But there is something even more than this. Man is not only an intellectual, but he is also a religious being, and his religious feelings and habits require cultivation.

Let the religious element in man's nature be neglected, let him be influenced by no higher motives than low self-interest, and subjected to no stronger restraint than the limits of civil authority, and he becomes the creature of selfish passions or blind fanaticism.

The spectacle of a nation powerful and enlightened, but without christian faith, has been presented, almost within our own day, as a warning beacon for the nations.

On the other hand, the cultivation of the religious sentiment represses licentiousness, incites to general benevolence, and the practical acknowledgment of the brotherhood of man, inspires respect for law and order, and gives strength to the whole social fabric, at the same time that it conducts the human soul upward to the Author of its being.

Now, I think it may be stated with truth, that in no country, in proportion to its population, are there so many benevolent establishments connected with religious instruction—Bible, Missionary and Tract Societies, supported by public and private contributions—as in our own. There are also institutions for the education of the blind, the deaf and dumb; of idiots; for the reception of orphan and destitute children; for moral reform, designed for children and females respectively; institutions for the reformation of criminals, not to speak of those numerous establishments in almost every county and town in the United States for the reception of the aged, infirm and destitute poor, many of whom have fled to our shores to escape the poverty and wretchedness of their condition at home.

In the United States there is no church establishment or ecclesiastical authority founded by Government. Public worship is maintained either by voluntary associations and contributions, or by trusts and donations of a charitable origin.

Now, I think it safe to say that a greater portion of the people of the United States attend public worship decently clad, well behaved, and well seated, than of any other country of the civilized world.

Edifices of religion are seen every where. Their aggregate cost would amount to an immense sum of money. They are, in the general, kept in good repair, and consecrated to the purposes of public worship. In these edifices the people regularly assemble on the Sabbath day, which is sacredly set apart for rest by all classes, from secular employment, and for religious meditation and worship, to listen to the reading of the Holy Scriptures, and discourses from pious ministers of the several denominations.

This attention to the wants of the intellect and of the soul, as manifested by the voluntary support of schools and colleges, of churches, and benevolent institutions, is one of the most remarkable characteristics of the American people, not less strikingly exhibited in the new than in the older settlements of the country.

On the spot where the first trees of the forest are felled, near the log cabins of the pioneers, are to be seen rising together the church and the school house. So has it been from the beginning, and God grant that it may thus continue!

"On other shores, above their mouldering towns
In sullen pomp the tall cathedral frowns;
Simple and frail our lowly temples throw
Their slender shadows on the paths below;
Scarce steals the wind, that sweeps the woodland track,
The larch's perfume from the settler's axe,
Ere, like a vision of the morning air
His slight framed steeple marks the house of prayer.
• • • • • • •
Yet Faith's pure hymn, beneath its shelter rude.
Breathes out as sweetly to the tangled wood,
As where the rays through blazing oriels pour
On marble shaft and tesselated floor."

Who does not admit that this unparalleled growth of prosperity and renown is the result, under Providence, of the Union of these States, under a general Constitution, which guaranties to each State a republican form of government, and to every man the enjoyment of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, free from civil tyranny or ecclesiastical domination?

To bring home this idea to the present occasion, who does not feel that, when President Washington laid his hand on the foundation of the first capitol building, he performed a great work of perpetuation of the Union and the Constitution? Who does not feel that this seat of the General Government, healthful in its situation, central in its position, near the mountains from whence gush springs of wonderful virtue, teeming with Nature's richest products, and yet not far from the bays and the great estuaries of the sea, easily accessible and generally agreeable in climate and association, does give strength to the Union of these States? that this city, bearing an immortal name, with its broad streets and avenues; its public squares and magnificent edifices of the General Government, erected for the purposes of carrying on within them the important business of the several departments; for the reception of wonderful and curious inventions; the preservation of the records of American learning and genius; of extensive collections of the products of nature and art, brought hither for study and comparison from all parts of the world; adorned with numerous churches, and sprinkled over, I am happy to say, with many public schools, where all children of the city, without distinction, are provided with the means of obtaining a good education, where there are academies and colleges, professional schools and public libraries, should continue to receive, as it has heretofore received, the fostering care of Congress, and should be regarded as the permanent seat of the National Government. Here, too, a citizen of the great republic of letters, a republic which knows not the metes and bounds of political geography, has indicated prophetically his conviction that America is to exercise a wide and powerful influence in the intellectual world, and therefore has founded in this city, as a commanding position in the field of science and literature, and has placed under the guardianship of the Government, an institution "for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men."

With each succeeding year new interest is added to the spot; it becomes connected with all the historical associations of our country, with her statesmen and her orators, and, alas! its cemetery is annually enriched with the ashes of her chosen sons.

Before us is the broad and beautiful river, separating two of the original thirteen States, and which a late President, a man of determined purpose and inflexible will, but patriotic heart, desired to span with arches of ever-enduring granite, symbolical of the firmly cemented union of the North and South. That President was Gen. Jackson.

On its banks repose the ashes of the Father of his Country, and at our side, by a singular felicity of position overlooking the city which he designed, and which bears his name, rises to his memory the marble column, sublime in its simple grandeur, and fitly intended to reach a loftier height than any similar structure on the surface of the whole earth.

Let the votive offerings of his grateful countrymen be freely contributed to carry higher and still higher this monument.—May I say, as on another occasion, "let it rise; let it rise, till it meet the sun in his coming; let the earliest light of the morning gild it, and parting day linger and play on its summit!"

Fellow-citizens, what contemplations are awakened in our minds as we assemble here to re-enact a scene like that performed by Washington! Methinks I see his venerable form now before me, as presented in the glorious statue by Houdon, now in the capitol of Virginia. He is dignified and grave; but concern and anxiety seem to soften the lineaments of his countenance. The government over which he presides is yet in the crisis of experiment. Not free from troubles at home, he sees the world in commotion and in arms all around him. He sees that imposing foreign powers are half disposed to try the strength of the recently established American Government. We perceive that mighty thoughts, mingled with fears as well as with hopes, are struggling within him. He heads a short procession over these then naked fields; he crosses yonder stream on a fallen tree; he ascends to the top of this eminence, whose original oaks of the forest stand as thick around him as if the spot had been devoted to Druidical worship, and here he performs the appointed duty of the day.

And now, fellow-citizens, if this vision were a reality; if Washington actually were now amongst us, and if he could draw around him the shades of the great public men of his own days, patriots and warriors, orators and statesmen, and were to address us in their presence, would he not say to us, "Ye men of this generation, I rejoice and thank God for being able to see that our labors and toils and sacrifices were not in vain. You are prosperous, you are happy, you are grateful; the fire of liberty burns brightly and steadily in your hearts, while DUTY and LAW restrain it from bursting forth in wild and destructive conflagration. Cherish liberty, as you love it; cherish its securities, as you wish to preserve it. Maintain the Constitution which we labored so painfully to establish, and which has been to you such a source of inestimable blessings. So shall the whole Eastern World follow the morning sun to contemplate you as a nation; so shall all generations honor you as they honor us; and so shall the Almighty Power which so graciously protected us, and which now protects you, shower its everlasting blessings upon you and your posterity."

Great father of your country! we heed your words; we feel their force as if you now uttered them with life of flesh and blood. Your example teaches us; your affectionate addresses teach us; your public life teaches us your sense of the value of the blessings of the Union. Those blessings our fathers have tasted, and we have tasted, and still taste. Nor do we intend that those who come after us shall be denied the same high fruition. Our honor as well as our happiness is concerned.—We cannot, we dare not, we will not betray our sacred trust. We will not filch from posterity the treasure placed in our hands to be transmitted to other generations.—The bow that gilds the clouds in the heavens; the pillars that uphold the firmament, may disappear and fall away in the hour appointed by the will of God; but until that day comes, or so long as our lives may last, no ruthless hand shall undermine that bright arch of Union and Liberty which spans the continent from Washington to California.

Fellow-citizens, we must sometimes be tolerant to folly, and patient at the sight of the extreme waywardness of men; but I confess that when I reflect on the renown of our past history, on our present prosperity and greatness, and on what the future hath yet to unfold; and when I see that there are men who can find in all this nothing good, nothing valuable, nothing truly glorious, I feel that all their reason has fled away from them, and left the entire control over their judgment and their actions to insane folly and fanaticism; and more than all, fellow-citizens, if the purposes of fanatics and disunionists should be accomplished, the patriotic and intelligent of our generation would seek to hide themselves from the scorn of the world, and go about to find dishonorable graves.

Fellow-citizens, take *courage*; be of *good cheer*. We shall come to no such ignoble end. We shall live, and not die.—During the period allotted to our several lives we shall continue to rejoice in the return of this anniversary. The ill-omened sounds of fanaticism will be hushed; the ghastly spectres of *secession* and *disunion* will disappear, and the enemies of united constitutional liberty, if their hatred cannot be appeased, may prepare to sere their eyeballs as they behold the steady flight of the American Eagle, on his burnished wings, for years and years to come.

President Fillmore, it is your singularly good fortune to perform an act such as that which the earliest of your predecessors performed fifty-eight years ago. You stand where he stood; you lay your hand on the corner-stone of a building designed greatly to extend that whose corner-stone he laid. Changed, changed is every thing around.—The same sun, indeed, shone upon his head which now shines upon yours. The same broad river rolled at his feet, and bathes his last resting-place, that now rolls at yours. But the site of this city was then mainly an open field. Streets and avenues have since been laid out and completed, squares and public grounds enclosed and ornamented, until the city which bears his name, although comparatively inconsiderable in numbers and wealth, has become quite fit to be the seat of government of a great and united people.

Sir, may the consequences of the duty which you perform so auspiciously to-day equal those which flowed from his act.—Nor this only; may the principles of your administration, and the wisdom of your political conduct, be such as that the world of the present day, and all history hereafter, may be at no loss to perceive what example you have made your study.

Fellow citizens, I now bring this address to a close, by expressing to you, in the words of the great Roman Orator, the deepest wish of my heart, and which I know deeply penetrates the hearts of all who hear me: "Duo modo haec opto; unum, *ut moriens populum Romanum liberum relinquam*: hoc mihi majus a diis immortalibus dari nihil potest: alterum, ut ita cuique eveniat, ut de republica quisque mereatur."

And now, fellow-citizens, with hearts void of hatred, envy and malice towards our own countrymen, or any of them, or towards the subjects or citizens of other Governments, or towards any member of the great family of man; but exulting, nevertheless, in our own peace, security and happiness, in the grateful recollection of the past, and the glorious hopes of the future, let us return to our homes, and with all humility and devotion offer our thanks to the Father of all our mercies, political, social and religious.

A Bridal Bloomer.—The Boston Commonwealth states that, on Wednesday evening, *one of the editorial fraternity* of that city took the hand of a fair lady in marriage, whose costume was an elegant white satin Bloomer. It was neatly made, fitting snugly around the waist and close up in the neck, the spencer opening in front like a naval officer's vest and interlaced *a la* Swiss mountaineer—sleeves flowing, white kids, white satin slippers, hair done plain with a wreath of orange flowers over the brow, and a long bridal veil flowing from the crown of the head over the shoulders. A beautiful description of a beautiful affair.

THE ADAMS SENTINEL.

GETTYSBURG:

Monday, July 21st, 1851.

WHIG NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR,
WM. F. JOHNSTON.

FOR CANAL COMM'R,
JOHN STROHM.

For Judges of the Supreme Court,
RICHARD COULTER, Westmoreland.
GEORGE CHAMBERS, Franklin.
WM. M. MEREDITH, Philadelphia.
JOSHUA W. COMLY, Montour.
WILLIAM JESSUP, Susquehanna.

WHIG COUNTY TICKET.

Associate Judges,
SAMUEL R. RUSSELL,
JOHN M'GINLEY.

Assembly,
DR. DAVID MELLINGER

Prothonotary,
WILLIAM W. PAXTON.

Register and Recorder,
DANIEL PLANK.

Clerk of the Courts,
EDEN NORRIS.

Treasurer,
THOMAS WARREN.

Sheriff,
JOHN SCOTT.

Coroner,
DR. H. W. CAUFFMAN.

Commissioner,
APRAHAM REEVER.

Director of the Poor.
JAMES BIGHAM.

Auditor,
ANDREW MARSHALL, JR.

FOR PRESIDENT JUDGE,
DANIEL DURKEE.

☞We need scarcely call the attention of our readers to the eloquent oration of Mr. WEBSTER, which we give at length to-day. The high reputation of the distinguished orator will be itself an inducement to every one to read what falls from his lips.

☞At the request of a gentleman interested in the "Perry County Insurance Company," we, last week, made certain statements connected with the prudent management and prosperity of that Company. This plain statement of facts, it appears, has excited the *jealousy* of an individual who assumes the signature of "Home Enterprise," in the last *Star*. He appears to think that "*our own Companies*" should be *puffed*, and not those abroad. We certainly have no disposition to go "abroad" for any thing which can be obtained as well, or nearly so, at home. But it certainly exhibits no want of friendship for "Home Enterprise," to give a just compliment to prudent management wherever found.—Even in "newspaper patronage," we have never hesitated to pronounce certain papers abroad "well conducted," where the facts justified us in doing so. This compliment never, we trust, affected our own pecuniary interest, and, we suppose, the same kind of notice cannot work to the injury of "*our own Insurance Companies*"—which, if prudently conducted, will no doubt have, "claim to public confidence." We shall be the last to do aught to check their onward course to prosperity. We hope this will satisfy the writer.

Mr. Webster.

The National Intelligencer is authorized to state that there is no truth in the story circulating through the papers that Mr. Webster has resigned the office of Secretary of State, either absolutely or contingently. Mr. Webster's health is now perfectly good—better than it has been for a long time; but he naturally looks forward with concern to that period of the year in which he is, and has been for several years, visited with a distressing catarrh, or the disease which is commonly called in England and in this country the *hay fever*.—This is periodical, and comes on in August. He suffered much last year from the necessity of spending the hottest part of the summer in the Senate, and until he took charge of the Department of State, which he could not leave until some time after Congress had adjourned. He hopes by travel and by change of climate to mitigate, if not avert, the attack of his unwelcome visitor the present season. Some of his medical friends have advised a sea voyage, and others a visit to the medical springs in the Alleghanies of Western Virginia. Mr. Webster has doubtless said that if he should finally conclude to adopt the former course, it would probably lead to the necessity of his leaving the Department. This, we believe, states the whole case in regard to the honorable Secretary's intention; and this it is, we presume, out of which has sprung the rumor of his resignation."

☞Mr. Webster, accompanied by his family, left Washington, on Tuesday evening, for the North, where it is expected he will remain some weeks, if matters of public exigency shall not in the meantime require his presence at the seat of Government. During his absence, Wm. S. Derrick, Esq., chief clerk, will be acting Secretary of State.

Whig State Central Committee.

The following gentlemen compose the Whig State Central Committee, as announced by the President of the Lancaster Convention:

NER MIDDLESWARTH, of Union co., (*Chairman.*)
Newcomb B Thompson, Philadelphia.
William Struthers, "
Charles T. Jones, "
Lewis Bitting, "
Wm. F. Hughes, "
Daniel O Hitner, Montgomery.
A. R M'Ilvaine, Chester.
Jacob Knabb, Berks.
Benjamin Malone, Bucks.
Joseph Konigmacher, Lancaster.
T. Taylor Worth, Lebanon.
S. D. Karns, Dauphin.
H. D. Maxwell, Northampton.
F. B Penniman, Carbon.
James G Reed, Adams.
Thomas E. Cochran, York.
R. P. M'Clure, Cumberland.
A. G. Curtin, Centre.
R. L Johnston, Cambria.
John Cooper, Montour.
Henry Drinker, Bradford.
F. L. Jones, Tioga.
John A. Dale, Mercer.
John H. Walker, Erie.
S A. Purviance, Butler.
Wm. Robinson, Jr., Allegheny.
Thos A. Rowley, "
Wm M'Kennan, Washington.
F M. Kimmel, Somerset.
James Campbell, Clarion.
Wm. Butler, Mifflin.
James Veech, Fayette.
B. W. Cumming, Schuylkill.

Mr. Strohm.

Some of the opposition papers are founding an opposition to Mr. Strohm, the Whig candidate for Canal Commissioner, upon his vote on the question of furnishing supplies to the American Army, at the commencement of the Mexican war. The York Republican says, in regard to this—"This is not just. Mr. Strohm was as willing as any man to give the most liberal appropriations for that purpose. He would have promptly voted for the first bill that was introduced into Congress on the subject. But that bill was referred to a Locofoco committee, who reintroduced it with this preamble:

"Whereas, a state of war exists by the act of Mexico"

Mr. Strohm did not believe the assertion to be true. As a man of truth and candor he could not sanction it by his vote. He dared to be honest, even if mistaken, and with all the terrors of the popular outcry which would be provoked against him, he gave the bill, which contained what he believed in his heart to be a false and erroneous preamble, a firm and decided negative. Such conduct is entitled to respect, although men may differ from the grounds on which it was placed. No man who really knows Mr. Strohm will sincerely for a single moment question his patriotism—his integrity or his truth. No man in public life ever more fully enjoyed the confidence, respect and esteem of his associates of all parties, than this plain, and most industrious, as well as shrewd, intelligent, and always reliable old German Farmer of Lancaster county. In no one thing was the Lancaster Convention more faithful to the duty which it owed alike to the Whig party, the People and the State at large, than in placing John Strohm in nomination for Canal Commissioner. In saying so we speak that which we do know alike from personal observation and experience, and the strong and reiterated assurances of the best informed and most respectable men of all parties"

The New Capitol.

The Republic says that the New Capitol Buildings to be erected are to be each one hundred and forty-two feet eight inches front, by two hundred and thirty-eight feet eight inches deep. They are to be placed at the distance of forty-four feet from the present Capitol, on the north and south ends, and will be united to it by connecting corridors. The Senate chamber will be seventy-eight feet by one hundred feet in the clear; and the hall of the House of Representatives one hundred feet by one hundred and thirty feet. Both of these chambers will be placed in the western end of the new buildings.

☞*More Yet!*—The steamer Africa sailed from New York on Wednesday for Liverpool, with 93 passengers and *one million five hundred thousand dollars* in specie!—So much more of the beautiful working of the Tariff of 1846! What a condition the country would be in from this constant draining of the precious metals, were it not for the supply now coming from California!

☞During the storm of last Wednesday week, three barns and two houses, in Lancaster county, were struck by lightning.—The barns, with their contents, were destroyed; and in one of the houses, the floors were torn up, the windows smashed, &c.; the other was not much injured.

☞There has been a very warm dispute for some time between the Bishop and the pastor of the Trinity Catholic Church, in New Orleans, as to the right of possession, &c., and it had been seized by the Sheriff in consequence of the difficulties. On the morning of the 12th, it was destroyed by fire, probably the work of an incendiary, a party to the quarrel. Loss estimated at $25,000.

Progress of "Bloomerism."—At a ball in Akron, Ohio, on the 4th inst., over sixty of the ladies were dressed in full Bloomer costume. The Cleveland Plaindealer says the scene was enchanting—long dresses hitherto held *from* view all the graceful movements of the lady dancers—but here all was visible which related to the "poetry of motion"

Suicide.

On the evening of the 13th inst., Mr. JOHN HOLLEBAUGH, of Union township, put an end to his existence by hanging himself on a tree near his residence. He had been depressed in spirits for some time.

☞An article appeared in the last Hanover Spectator, purporting to come from "Many Whigs" in Oxford township, recommending Mr. FISHER, of York, for the President Judgeship, in preference to the present excellent incumbent, Judge DURKEE. Now, we don't believe there is any *Whig* in Oxford township of that opinion, and the name is merely assumed. The articles that have appeared in that paper for the last week or two, seem to indicate that our friend Leader has got to be under very *strange influence*, or that he has "gone over to the enemy"—which we would be very sorry to see, on his own account, as well as for the cause.

☞Gov. Johnston left Harrisburg on Tuesday, for the western part of the State, where he will remain several weeks.

☞During the storm of yesterday morning week, the barn of Mr. George L. Lyon, in Dickinson township, Cumberland county, was struck by lightning and consumed, with a large amount of hay and grain. The barn of Mr. Gleim, of South Middletown, was also struck and burned down in the same storm.

☞We learn from the last Catholic Mirror, that hereafter none but Catholic students will be received at Mt. St. Mary's College, near Emmitsburg.

☞A fatal duel took place at New Orleans on the 12th inst., between Dr Thos. Hunt and J. W. Frost, editor of the N. O. Crescent. It arose out of a political dispute. They fought with guns; and on the first fire Mr. Frost was killed, receiving a ball through his heart.

☞The large building, known as Wood's Museum, in Cincinnati, was destroyed by fire on Tuesday night. There were three dry good stores and one shoe store, with several smaller establishments, on the second floor, which were also destroyed. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

☞A canal boat, bound west, was burnt at Fultonville, N. Y., on Monday night; and two children of the captain, one aged three years and the other ten months, perished by the fire, which was caused by the *explosion of a fluid lamp!*

Killed by Camphine.—Captain Mark Thomas, long a resident of Algiers, opposite New Orleans, was burnt to death, by the breakage of a camphine lamp, on the 5th instant.

☞*Another!*—A colored woman in Baltimore, was burnt almost to a crisp on Wednesday night, by her clothes taking fire from a camphine lamp, which a lad was filling while it was lighted. It is high time this dangerous fluid was banished from families.

A General Thanksgiving Day.—Governor Wood, of Ohio, is endeavoring, it is said, to effect the adoption of a uniform Thanksgiving Day by all the States. The day selected is the last Thursday in November. A uniform day for thanksgiving has never yet been adopted in this country.

☞The venerable Dr. NOTT, now in the 97th year of his age, was present at the celebration at Hartford, (Conn.) on the 4th instant, and closed the services in the Church by pronouncing the benediction

☞The Fire works Factory at Jersey City, which recently exploded and killed the proprietor, has again blown up and killed another man, injured two boys, and burnt the building down!

☞An accident occurred on the 13th inst., on the Central Railroad, near Millerstown. George Calanan, jr., the baggage master, son of the police officer of the same name, was crushed between two cars, and died a few hours after. The locomotive ran over a cow, and the deceased, who was standing upon a platform, was caught between the two cars by the neck, one platform lapping over the other.

Loss of Life on the Columbia Railroad.—On Saturday night week, at 12 o'clock, the up train from Philadelphia, on this road, came in contact with four heavy cross-ties placed on the track by some miscreant.—The locomotive was thrown off, and a man named Benjamin McDaniels had one of his legs cut off. Mr. McD. died at 3 o'clock on Sunday morning. He resided in West Philadelphia. A man has been arrested on suspicion of placing the obstacle in the road.

The Iron Business.—The Pittsburg Gazette says that many of the furnaces up the Allegheny are now out of blast, and those yet in blast are in a very depressed condition. The prices of pig metal are too low to save the proprietors from actual loss.

South Carolina.—Opposition to separate secession is said to be rapidly on the increase in this State. J. D. Witherspoon, Senator from York; C. W. Dudley, Senator from Marlborough; and D. J. M'Cord, an eminent lawyer of Columbia, and son-in-law of Langdon Cheves, have written strong letters against the policy of separate State action. They regard a withdrawal from the Union as eminently dangerous to Southern institutions, and destructive of the commercial prosperity of the State.

☞He that has revenge in his power, and does not use it, is the greater man.

Disastrous Freshet.

There was a very destructive flood in the Juniata river on Wednesday last, from the excessive rain of Tuesday night. At Lewistown, the water was up to the second story windows of many of the houses. Water street, in Huntingdon county, suffered immensely. Nearly all the houses were inundated, a mill was carried away, and a Mrs. Kincaide, with five of her children, and a young lady, who had taken refuge at her house during the storm, were drowned. It is thought that a large number of lives have been lost. A number of fine bridges on the railroad and canal were swept off, and the river and canal were as one stream.—An immense amount of property has been destroyed.

☞Two colored preachers, Thomas Fuller and Benjamin Jenifer, of Cambridge, Md., sailed from Baltimore on Saturday for Liberia. They go for the purpose of exploring that country, and intend to return this fall to take out their families. If their reports be satisfactory to others, they anticipate raising a colony for the purpose of emigrating to that country.

☞Several miles of the plank road from Westminster to Emmittsburg, have been completed, and appear to answer the purpose admirably, it is said.

☞The negotiations between the two branches of the Methodist Episcopal Church, as to the division of property, have failed—the South making it a pre-requisite that the justice of her claim shall be admitted, and the North refusing to make any such acknowledgment.

☞The coinage at the Philadelphia mint for the last six months, has been over twenty-four millions of dollars. It is thought that the amount coined during the same period at New Orleans will swell it to thirty millions!

Extraordinary Case.—We find stated in the Upland (Delaware county) Union, the following marvellous case:

About six weeks since, John H. Taylor, of Edgmont, in this county, was severely wounded by the bursting of his gun. The breech blew out, struck him on the forehead between the corner of the eye and nose, making a wound that was for several days considered dangerous. He recovered slowly, and was able to go out upon his farm and give directions about his business. On Wednesday or Thursday of last week, Dr. Aitkin discovered that the breech of the gun was in Mr. Taylor's forehead, having passed in below the region of the brain.—Drs Gregg and Huddleson were called, and the three physicians, after a severe effort by the use of forceps, extracted the iron, which was nearly three inches in length, half an inch thick, and varying from three-quarters to an inch in breadth. The removing of the iron was a severe operation for the patient, but we since learn that he is more comfortable than before, and improving in strength. Mr. Taylor's escape from instant death comes within the limits of the miraculous, and the long continuance of such a mass of iron in his head, so near the brain, is almost incredible, but it is most certainly true.

Singular and Terrible Accident.—We learn from the Reading, Pa., Adler, the particulars of an extraordinary accident which occurred on Saturday, the 21st ult, in Bern township, Berks co. Mr. Elisha Davis, a large man, weighing about 200 pounds, and 60 years of age, was engaged in making a small hay-stack, and before he quite finished, cast over the side a pitch-fork, with a handle of the ordinary length, which stood upright against the stack. After completing his work, he descended from the stack himself, and unfortunately alighted at the very place where the fork was standing, the handle of which pierced his body between the legs, *and penetrated into the stomach about 17 inches, until it touched the breast bone!* There was no one present at the time but a small boy, who endeavored to draw the handle out of the wound with one hand, but not succeeding, he afterwards took hold with both hands, and by exerting himself to the utmost of his strength, pulled it out. The wounded man in excruciating pain, walked some distance towards his dwelling alone, when a neighbor approached, and assisted him home. The handle of the fork was about 1½ inches thick, and sawed off blunt at the end which pierced him. Dr. Spatz was called in to attend him, and what is almost incredible to relate, he has so far improved as to be considered out of danger.

Whipped by a Woman.—A Mrs. Trefethern, residing at Newburyport, Mass., conceiving herself injured by certain reports of Mr. Laban Pike, undertook on Saturday last to seek redress by chastising him.—Seeing Mr. P. enter a store, she procured a cowhide, and without much preliminary explanation applied the whip over his face, head and back, so severely as to bring blood. The poor fellow plead for quarters, when the woman expressed her satisfaction and left the store.

Great Achievement.—In less than one year from the present time, travellers, by means of the Central and Pittsburg and Ohio Railroads, will be enabled to breakfast in Philadelphia, and sup in Cincinnati during the same day. That is annihilating time and space truly.

Mr. Giddings.—At an anti-slavery meeting, held in Geauga county, Ohio, on the 4th inst., Mr. Giddings was present and publicly announced that he had withdrawn from the N. S. Presbyterian Church on account of slavery

☞The number of letters sent through the post office in all the cities has greatly increased since the new post office regulations came into operation. So represent our exchanges from each section of the country.

☞William Britton, a young man residing with his mother in West Philadelphia, was on Wednesday shot accidentally by an elder brother, recently returned from the South. The affair took place in the room of the young man, while examining a pair of pistols, one of which was loaded.

ny; to do this, it need not be large; and it can never be large enough to defend by its presence at home all our ports and harbors. But, in the absence of the navy, what can the brave hearts and strong arms of the army and militia do against the enemy's line-of-battle ships and steamers, falling without notice upon our coast? What will guard our cities from tribute, our merchant vessels and our navy-yards from conflagration? Here, again, we see a wise forecast in the system of defensive measures, which, especially since the close of the war with Great Britain, has been steadily followed by our government.

While the perils from which our great establishments had just escaped were yet fresh in remembrance, a system of fortifications was began, which now, though not quite complete, fences in our important points with impassable strength. More than four thousand cannon may at any moment, within strong and permanent works, arranged with all the advantages and appliances that the art affords, be turned to the protection of the sea coast, and be served by the men whose hearths they shelter.—Happy for us that it is so, since these are means of security that time alone can supply; and since the improvements of maritime warfare, by making distant expeditions easy and speedy, have made them more probable, and at the same time more difficult to anticipate and provide against. The cost of fortifying all the important points on our whole Atlantic and Gulf of Mexico frontier will not exceed the amount expended on the fortifications of Paris.

In this connexion one most important facility in the defence of the country is not to be overlooked; it is the almost instantaneous rapidity with which the soldiers of the army, and any number of the militia corps, may be brought to any point where a hostile attack may at any time be made or threatened.

And this extension of territory, embraced within the United States; increase of its population, commerce and manufactures; development of its resources by canals and railroads, and rapidity of intercommunication by innumerable steamboats and telegraphs, has been accomplished without overthrow of or danger to the public liberties, by any assumption of military power; and, indeed, without any permanent increase of the army, except for the purpose of frontier defence, and of affording a slight guard to the public property; or of the navy, any further than to assure the navigator that in whatsoever sea he shall sail his ship, he is protected by the stars and stripes of his country. All this has been done without the shedding of a drop of blood, for treason or rebellion. All this, while systems of popular representation have regularly been supported in the State governments, and in the general government; all, this, while laws, national and state, of such a character have been passed, and have been so wisely administered, that I may stand up here to-day and declare, as I now do declare, in the face of all the intelligent of the age, that for the period which has elapsed, from the day that Washington laid the foundation of this Capitol to the time, there has been no country upon earth in which life, liberty and property have been more amply and steadily secured, or more freely enjoyed, than in these United States of America. Who is there that will deny this? Who is there prepared with a greater or a better example? Who is there that can stand upon the foundation of facts, acknowledged or proved, and assert that these, our republican institutions, have not answered the true ends of government beyond all precedent in human history.

There is yet another view. There are still higher considerations. Man is an intellectual being, destined to immortality. There is a spirit in him, and the breath of the Almighty hath given him understanding. Then only is he tending towards his own destiny, while he seeks for knowledge or virtue, for the will of his Maker, and for just conceptions of his own duty. Of all important questions, therefore, let this, the most important of all, be first asked and first answered: in what country of the inhabitable globe, of great extent and large population, are the means of knowledge the most generally diffused and enjoyed among the people? This question admits of one and only one answer. It is here; it is here in these United States; it is among the descendants of those who settled at Jamestown; of those who were pilgrims on the shore of Plymouth; and of those other races of men, who, in subsequent times, have become joined in this great American family. Let one fact incapable of doubt or dispute satisfy every mind on this point.—The population of the United States is 23,000,000. Now, take the map of the continent of Europe and spread it out before you. Take your scale and your dividers, and lay off in one area, in any shape you please, a triangle, square, circle, parallelogram, or trapezoid, and of an extent that shall contain 150,000,000 of people, and there will be found within the United States more persons who do habitually read and write than can be embraced within the lines of your demarcation.

But there is something even more than this. Man is not only an intellectual, but he is also a religious being, and his religious feelings and habits require cultivation.

Let the religious element in man's nature be neglected, let him be influenced by no higher motives than low self-interest, and subjected to no stronger restraint than the limits of civil authority, and he becomes the creature of selfish passions or blind fanaticism.

The spectacle of a nation powerful and enlightened, but without christian faith, has been presented, almost within our own day, as a warning beacon for the nations.

On the other hand, the cultivation of the religious sentiment represses licentiousness, incites to general benevolence, and the practical acknowledgment of the brotherhood of man, inspires respect for law and order, and gives strength to the whole social fabric, at the same time that it conducts the human soul upward to the Author of its being.

Now, I think it may be stated with truth, that in no country, in proportion to its population, are there so many benevolent establishments connected with religious instruction—Bible, Missionary and Tract Societies, supported by public and private contributions—as in our own. There are also institutions for the education of the blind, the deaf and dumb; of idiots; for the reception of orphan and destitute children; for moral reform, designed for children and females respectively; institutions for the reformation of criminals, not to speak of those sumptuous establishments in almost every county and town in the United States for the reception of the aged, infirm and destitute poor, many of whom have fled to our shores to escape the poverty and wretchedness of their condition at home.

In the United States there is no church establishment or ecclesiastical authority founded by Government. Public worship is maintained either by voluntary associations and contributions, or by trusts and donations of a charitable origin.

Now, I think it safe to say that a greater portion of the people of the United States attend public worship decently clad, well behaved, and well seated, than of any other country of the civilized world.

Edifices of religion are seen every where. Their aggregate cost would amount to an immense sum of money. They are, in the general, kept in good repair, and consecrated to the purposes of public worship. In these edifices the people regularly assemble on the Sabbath day, which is sacredly set apart for rest by all classes, from secular employment, and for religious meditation and worship, to listen to the reading of the Holy Scriptures, and discourses from pious ministers of the several denominations.

This attention to the wants of the intellect and of the soul, as manifested by the voluntary support of schools and colleges, of churches, and benevolent institutions, is one of the most remarkable characteristics of the American people, not less strikingly exhibited in the new than in the older settlements of the country.

On the spot where the first trees of the forest are felled, near the log cabins of the pioneers, are to be seen rising together the church and the school-house. So has it been from the beginning, and God grant that it may thus continue!

> On other shores, above their mouldering towns,
> In sullen pomp the tall cathedral frowns;
> Simple and frail, our lowly temples throw
> Their slender shadows on the paths below;
> Scarce steals the wind, that sweeps the woodland track,
> The larch's perfume from the settler's axe,
> Ere, like a vision of the morning air,
> His slight framed steeple marks the house of prayer.
> * * * * * *
> Yet Faith's pure hymn, beneath its shelter rude,
> Breathes out as sweetly to the tangled wood,
> As where the rays through blazing oriels pour
> On marble shaft and tesselated floor.

Who does not admit that this unparalleled growth of prosperity and renown is the result, under Providence, of the Union of these States, under a general Constitution, which guaranties to each State a republican form of government, and to every man the enjoyment of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, free from civil tyranny or ecclesiastical domination?

To bring home this idea to the present occasion, who does not feel that, when President Washington laid his hand on the foundation of the first capitol building, he performed a great work of perpetuation of the Union and the Constitution? Who does not feel that this seat of the General Government, healthful in its situation, central in its position, near the mountains from whence gush springs of wonderful virtue, teeming with Nature's richest products, and yet not far from the bays and the great estuaries of the sea, easily accessible and generally agreeable in climate and association, does give strength to the Union of these States? that this city, bearing an immortal name, with its broad streets and avenues; its public squares and magnificent edifices of the General Government, erected for the purposes of carrying on within them the important business of the several departments; for the reception of wonderful and curious inventions; the preservation of the records of American learning and genius; of extensive collections of the products of nature and art, brought hither for study and comparison from all parts of the world; adorned with numerous churches and sprinkled over, I am happy to say, with many public schools, where all children of the city, without distinction, are provided with the means of obtaining a good education, where there are academies and colleges, professional schools and public libraries, should continue to receive, as it has heretofore received, the fostering care of Congress; and should be regarded as the permanent seat of the National Government. Here, too, a citizen of the great republic of letters, a republic which knows not the metes and bounds of political geography, has indicated prophetically his conviction that America is to exercise a wide and powerful influence in the intellectual world, and therefore has founded in this city, as a commanding position in the field of science and literature, and has placed under the guardianship of the Government, an institution "for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men."

With each succeeding year new interest is added to the spot; it becomes connected with all the historical associations of our country, with her statesmen and her orators, and, alas! its cemetery is annually enriched with the ashes of her chosen sons.

Before us is the broad and beautiful river, separating two of the original thirteen States, and which a late President, a man of determined purpose and inflexible will, but patriotic heart, desired to span with arches of ever-enduring granite, symbolical of the firmly cemented union of the North and South. That President was Gen. Jackson.

On its banks repose the ashes of the Father of his Country, and at our side, by a singular felicity of position, overlooking the city which he designed, and which bears his name, rises to his memory the marble column, sublime in its simple grandeur, and fitly intended to reach a loftier height than any similar structure on the surface of the whole earth.

Let the votive offerings of his grateful countrymen be freely contributed to carry higher and still higher this monument.—May I say, as on another occasion, "Let it rise, let it rise, till it meet the sun in his coming; let the earliest light of the morning gild it, and parting day linger and play on its summit!"

Fellow citizens, what contemplations are awakened in our minds as we assemble here to reenact a scene like that performed by Washington! Methinks I see his venerable form now before me, as presented in the glorious statue by Houdon, now in the capitol of Virginia. He is dignified and grave; but concern and anxiety seem to soften the lineaments of his countenance. The government over which he presides is yet in the crisis of experiment. Not free from troubles at home, he sees the world in commotion and in arms all around him. He sees that imposing foreign powers are half disposed to try the strength of the recently established American Government. We perceive that mighty thoughts, mingled with fears as well as with hopes, are struggling within him. He heads a short procession over these then naked fields; he crosses yonder stream on a fallen tree; he ascends to the top of this eminence, whose original oaks of the forest stand as thick around him as if the spot had been devoted to Druidical worship, and here he performs the appointed duty of the day.

And now, fellow-citizens, if this vision were a reality; if Washington actually were now amongst us, and if he could draw around him the shades of the great public men of his own days, patriots and warriors, orators and statesmen, and were to address us in their presence, would he not say to us, "Ye men of this generation, I rejoice and thank God for being able to see that our labors and toils and sacrifices were not in vain. You are prosperous, you are happy, you are grateful; the fire of liberty burns brightly and steadily in your hearts, while DUTY and LAW restrain it from bursting forth in wild and destructive conflagration. Cherish liberty, as you love it; cherish its securities, as you wish to preserve it. Maintain the Constitution which we labored so painfully to establish, and which has been to you such a source of inestimable blessings. So shall the whole Eastern World follow the morning sun to contemplate you as a nation; so shall all generations honor you as they honor us; and so shall the Almighty Power which so graciously protected us, and which now protects you, shower its everlasting blessings upon you and your posterity."

Great father of your country! we heed your words; we feel their force as if you now uttered them with life of flesh and blood. Your example teaches us; your affectionate addresses teach us; your public life teaches us your sense of the value of the blessings of the Union. Those blessings our fathers have tasted, and we have tasted, and still taste. Nor do we intend that those who come after us shall be denied the same high fruition. Our honor as well as our happiness is concerned.—We cannot, we dare not, we will not betray our sacred trust. We will not filch from posterity the treasure placed in our hands to be transmitted to other generations. The bow that gilds the clouds in the heavens; the pillars that uphold the firmament, may disappear and fall away in the hour appointed by the will of God; but until that day comes, or so long as our lives may last, no ruthless hand shall undermine that bright arch of Union and Liberty which spans the continent from Washington to California.

Fellow-citizens, we must sometimes be tolerant to folly, and patient at the sight of the extreme waywardness of men; but I confess that when I reflect on the renown of our past history, on our present prosperity and greatness, and on what the future hath yet to unfold; and when I see that there are men who can find in all this nothing good, nothing valuable, nothing truly glorious, I feel that all their reason has fled away from them, and left the entire control over their judgment and their actions to insane folly and fanaticism; and more than all, fellow-citizens, if the purposes of fanatics and disunionists should be accomplished; the patriotic and intelligent of our generation would seek to hide themselves from the scorn of the world, and go about to find dishonorable graves.

Fellow-citizens, take *courage*; be of *good cheer*. We shall come to no such ignoble end. We shall live, and not die.—During the period allotted to our several lives we shall continue to rejoice in the return of this anniversary. The ill-omened sounds of fanaticism will be hushed; the ghastly spectres of *secession* and *disunion* will disappear, and the enemies of united constitutional liberty, if their hatred cannot be appeased, may prepare to veil their eyeballs as they behold the steady flight of the American Eagle, on his burnished wings, for years and years to come.

President Fillmore, it is your singularly good fortune to perform an act such as that which the earliest of your predecessors performed fifty-eight years ago. You stand where he stood; you lay your hand on the corner-stone of a building designed greatly to extend that whose corner-stone he laid. Changed, changed is every thing around.—The same sun, indeed, shone upon his head which now shines upon yours. The same broad river rolled at his feet, and bathes his last resting place, that now rolls at yours. But the site of this city was then mainly an open field. Streets and avenues have since been laid out and completed, squares and public grounds enclosed and ornamented, until the city which bears his name, although comparatively inconsiderable in numbers and wealth, has become quite fit to be the seat of government of a great and united people.

Sir, may the consequences of the duty which you perform so auspiciously to-day equal those which flowed from his act.—Nor this only; may the principles of your administration, and the wisdom of your political conduct, be such as that the world of the present day, and all history hereafter, may be at no loss to perceive what example you have made your study.

Fellow citizens, I now bring this address to a close, by expressing to you, in the words of the great Roman Orator, the deepest wish of my heart, and which I know dwells deeply in the hearts of all who hear me: "*Duo modo haec opto; unum, ut moriens populum Romanum liberum relinquam; hoc mihi majus ab diis immortalibus dari nihil potest: alterum, ut ita cuique eveniat, ut de republica quisque mereatur.*"

And now, fellow citizens, with hearts void of hatred, envy and malice towards our own countrymen, or any of them, or towards the subjects or citizens of other governments, or towards any member of the great family of man; but exulting, nevertheless, in our own peace, security and happiness, in the grateful remembrance of the past, and the glorious hopes of the future, let us return to our homes, and with all humility and devotion, offer our thanks to the Father of all our mercies, political, social and religious.

A Bridal Bloomer.—The Boston Commonwealth states that, on Wednesday evening, one of the [illegible] fraternity of that city, took the hand of a fair lady in marriage, whose costume was an elegant "Bloomer." It was of [illegible], snugly around the waist and so up to the neck, the spencer opening in front like a naval officer's vest and interlaced *a la Swiss* [illegible] flowing, white kid, white satin slippers, hair done plain with a wreath of orange flowers over the brow, and a long brilliant [illegible] from the rear of the head over the shoulders. A beautiful description of a beautiful affair.

THE ADAMS SENTINEL.

GETTYSBURG:

Monday, July 21st, 1851.

WHIG NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR,
WM. F. JOHNSTON.
FOR CANAL COMM'R,
JOHN STROHM.
For Judges of the Supreme Court,
RICHARD COULTER, Westmoreland.
GEORGE CHAMBERS, Franklin.
WM. M. MEREDITH, Philadelphia.
JOSHUA W. COMLY, Montour.
WILLIAM JESSUP, Susquehanna.

WHIG COUNTY TICKET.

Associate Judges,
SAMUEL R. RUSSELL,
JOHN M'GINLEY.
Assembly,
DR. DAVID MELLINGER.
Prothonotary,
WILLIAM W. PAXTON.
Register and Recorder,
DANIEL PLANK.
Clerk of the Courts,
EDEN NORRIS.
Treasurer,
THOMAS WARREN.
Sheriff,
JOHN SCOTT.
Coroner,
DR. H. W. CAUFFMAN.
Commissioner,
ABRAHAM REEVER.
Director of the Poor,
JAMES BIGHAM.
Auditor,
ANDREW MARSHALL, JR.

FOR PRESIDENT JUDGE,
DANIEL DURKEE.

We need scarcely call the attention of our readers to the eloquent oration of Mr. WEBSTER, which we give at length to-day. The high reputation of the distinguished orator will be itself an inducement to every one to read what falls from his lips.

At the request of a gentleman interested in the "Perry County Insurance Company," we, last week, made certain statements connected with the prudent management and prosperity of that Company. This plain statement of facts, it appears, has excited the *jealousy* of an individual who assumes the signature of "Home Enterprise," in the last *Star*. He appears to think that "*our own Companies*" should be *puffed*, and not those abroad. We certainly have no disposition to go "abroad" for any thing which can be obtained as well, or nearly so, at home. But it certainly exhibits no want of friendship for "Home Enterprise," to give a just compliment to prudent management wherever found.—Even in the newspaper patronage, we have never hesitated to pronounce certain papers abroad well conducted, where the facts justified us in doing so. This compliment never, we trust, affected our own pecuniary interest, and, we suppose, the same kind of notice cannot work to the injury of "*our own Insurance Companies*"—which, if prudently conducted, will no doubt have [illegible] claim to public confidence. We shall be the last to do aught to check their onward course to prosperity. We hope this will satisfy the writer.

Mr Webster.

The National Intelligencer [illegible] in the [illegible] papers that Mr. Webster has [illegible] the office of Secretary of State, either absolutely or contingently. Mr. Webster's health is now perfectly good—better than it has been for a [illegible]; he naturally looks forward with [illegible] to that period of the year in which he has been for several years visited with a distressing catarrh, or the [illegible] commonly called in England [illegible] in this country the *hay fever*, [illegible] and comes on in August. [illegible] several years from the necessity of [illegible] during the hottest part of the [illegible] in the Senate, and until he took charge of the Department of State, which [illegible] until some time after Congress had adjourned. He hopes by [illegible] change of climate to mitigate, [illegible] the attack of his now [illegible] present season. Some of his [illegible] have advised a sea voyage, and others a visit to the medical springs in [illegible] of Western Virginia. Mr. Webster has doubtless said that if he should finally conclude to adopt the former course, it would probably lead to the necessity of his leaving the Department. This, we believe, states the whole case in regard to the Secretary's intention, and this it [illegible] we presume, out of which has sprung the [illegible] of his resignation.

Mr. Webster, [illegible], left Washington, on Tuesday evening, for the North, where it is expected he will [illegible] some weeks, if matters of public exigency shall not [illegible] his presence at the seat of Government. During his absence, Wm. S. Derrick, Esq., chief clerk, will be acting Secretary of State.

Whig State Central Committee.

The following gentlemen compose the Whig State Central Committee, as announced by the President of the Lancaster Convention:

ABNER MIDDLESWARTH, of Union co., (*Chairman.*)
Newcomb B. Thompson, Philadelphia.
William Struthers, "
Charles T. Jones, "
Lewis Bitting, "
Wm. F. Hughes, "
Daniel O. Hitner, Montgomery.
A. R. M'Ilvaine, Chester.
Jacob Knabb, Berks.
Benjamin Malone, Bucks.
Joseph Konigmacher, Lancaster.
T. Taylor Worth, Lebanon.
S. D. Karns, Dauphin.
H. D. Maxwell, Northampton.
F. B. Penniman, Carbon.
James G. Reed, Adams.
Thomas E. Cochran, York.
R. P. M'Clure, Cumberland.
A. G. Curtin, Centre.
R. L. Johnston, Cambria.
John Cooper, Montour.
Henry Brinker, Bradford.
F. E. Jones, Tioga.
John A. Dale, Mercer.
John H. Walker, Erie.
S. A. Purviance, Butler.
Wm. Robinson, Jr., Allegheny.
Thos A. Rowley, "
Wm. M'Kennan, Washington.
F. M. Kimmel, Somerset.
James Campbell, Clarion.
Wm. Butler, Mifflin.
James Veech, Fayette.
B. W. Cumming, Schuylkill.

Mr. Strohm.

Some of the opposition papers are founding an opposition to Mr. Strohm, the Whig candidate for Canal Commissioner, upon his vote on the question of furnishing supplies to the American Army, at the commencement of the Mexican war. The York Republican says in regard to this—"This is not just. Mr. Strohm was as willing as any man to give the most liberal appropriations for that purpose. He would have promptly voted for the first bill that was introduced into Congress on the subject. But that bill was referred to a Locofoco committee, who reintroduced it with this preamble:

"Whereas, a state of war exists by the act of Mexico."

Mr. Strohm did not believe the assertion to be true. As a man of truth and candor he could not sanction it by his vote. He dared to be honest, even if mistaken, and with all the terrors of the popular outcry which would be provoked against him, he gave the bill, which contained what he believed in his heart to be a false and erroneous preamble, a firm and decided negative. Such conduct is entitled to respect, although men may differ from the grounds on which it was placed. No man who really knows Mr. Strohm will sincerely for a single moment question his patriotism, his integrity or his truth.—No man in public life ever more fully enjoyed the confidence, respect and esteem of his associates of all parties than this plain, and most industrious, as well as shrewd, intelligent, and always reliable old German Farmer of Lancaster county. In no one thing was the Lancaster Convention more faithful to the duty which it owed alike to the Whig party, the People and the State at large, than in placing John Strohm in nomination for Canal Commissioner. In saying so we speak that which we do know alike from personal observation and experience, and the strong and reiterated assurances of the best informed and most respectable men of all parties."

The New Capitol.

The Republic says that the New Capitol Buildings to be erected are to be each one hundred and forty-two feet eight inches front, by two hundred and thirty-eight feet eight inches deep. They are to be placed at the distance of forty-four feet from the present Capitol, on the north and south ends, and will be united to it by connecting corridors. The Senate chamber will be seventy-eight feet by one hundred [illegible]; and the hall of the House of Representatives one hundred feet by one hundred and thirty feet. Both of these chambers will be placed in the western end of the new buildings.

More Gold.—The steamer Atlantic sailed from New York on Wednesday for Liverpool, with 98 passengers and *one million five hundred thousand dollars* in specie!—So much more of the beautiful working of the Tariff of 1846! What a condition the country would be in from this constant draining of the precious metals, were it not for the supply now coming from California!

During the storm of last Wednesday week, three barns and two houses, in Lancaster county, were struck by lightning.—The barns, with their contents, were destroyed, and in one of the houses, the floors were torn up, the windows smashed, &c.; the other was not much injured.

There has been a very warm dispute for some time between the Bishop and the pastor of the Trinity Catholic Church, in New Orleans, as to the right of possession, &c., and it had been seized by the Sheriff in consequence of the difficulties. On the morning of the 12th, it was destroyed by fire, probably the work of an incendiary, a party to the quarrel. Loss estimated at $25,000.

Progress of Bloomerism.—At a ball in Akron, Ohio, on the 4th inst., over sixty of the ladies were dressed in full Bloomer costume. The Cleveland Plaindealer says the scene was enchanting. Long dresses hitherto held from view all the graceful movements of the lady dancers. But best of all was [illegible] which related to the poetry of motion.

Suicide.

On the evening of the 13th inst., Mr. JOHN HOLLEBAUGH, of Union township, put an end to his existence by hanging himself on a tree near his residence. He had been depressed in spirits for some time.

An article appeared in the last Hanover Spectator, purporting to come from "Many Whigs" in Oxford township, recommending Mr. FISHER, of York, for the President Judgeship, in preference to the present excellent incumbent, Judge DURKEE. Now, we don't believe there is any *Whig* in Oxford township of that opinion, and the name is merely assumed. The articles that have appeared in that paper for the last week or two, seem to indicate that our friend Leader has got to be under very *strange influence*, or that he has "gone over to the enemy"—which we would be very sorry to see, on his own account, as well as for the cause.

Gov. Johnston left Harrisburg on Tuesday, for the western part of the State, where he will remain several weeks.

During the storm of yesterday morning week, the barn of Mr. George L. Lyon, in Dickinson township, Cumberland county, was struck by lightning and consumed, with a large amount of hay and grain. The barn of Mr. Glenn, of South Middletown, was also struck and burned down in the same storm.

We learn from the last Catholic Mirror, that hereafter none but Catholic students will be received at Mt. St. Mary's College, near Emmitsburg.

A fatal duel took place at New Orleans on the 12th inst., between Dr. Thos. Hunt and J. W. Frost, editor of the N. O. Crescent. It arose out of a political dispute. They fought with guns; and on the first fire Mr. Frost was killed, receiving a ball through his heart.

The large building, known as Wood's Museum, in Cincinnati, was destroyed by fire on Tuesday night. There were three dry good stores and one shoe store, with several smaller establishments, on the second floor, which were also destroyed. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

A canal boat, bound west, was burnt at Fultonville, N. Y., on Monday night; and two children of the captain, one aged three years and the other ten months, perished by the fire, which was caused by the *explosion of a fluid lamp!*

Killed by Camphine.—Captain Mark Thomas, long a resident of Algiers, opposite New Orleans, was burnt to death, by the breakage of a camphine lamp, on the 5th instant.

Another!—A colored woman in Baltimore, was burnt almost to a crisp on Wednesday night, by her clothes taking fire from a camphine lamp, which a lad was filling while it was lighted. It is high time this dangerous fluid was banished from families.

A General Thanksgiving Day.—Governor Wood, of Ohio, is endeavoring, it is said, to effect the adoption of a uniform Thanksgiving Day by all the States. The day selected is the last Thursday in November. A uniform day for thanksgiving has never yet been adopted in this country.

The venerable Dr. NOTT, now in the 77th year of his age, was present at the celebration at Hartford, Conn., on the 4th instant, and closed the services in the Church by pronouncing the benediction.

The Fire works Factory at Jersey City, which recently exploded and killed the proprietor, has again blown up and killed another man, injured two boys, and burnt the building down!

An accident occurred on the 15th inst., on the Central Railroad, near Millerstown. George Callahan, jr., the baggage master, son of the police officer of the same name, was crushed between two cars, and died a few hours after. The locomotive ran over a cow, and the deceased, who was standing upon a platform, was caught between the two cars by the neck, one platform lapping over the other.

Loss of Life on the Columbia Railroad.—On Saturday night week, at 12 o'clock, the up train from Philadelphia, on this road, came in contact with four heavy cross-ties placed on the track by some miscreant.—The locomotive was thrown off, and a man named Benjamin McDaniels had one of his legs cut off. Mr. McD. died at 3 o'clock on Sunday morning. He resided in West Philadelphia. A man has been arrested on suspicion of placing the obstacle in the road.

The Iron Business.—The Pittsburg Gazette says that many of the furnaces up the Allegheny are now out of blast, and those yet in blast are in a very depressed condition. The prices of pig metal are too low to save the proprietors from actual loss.

South Carolina.—Opposition to separate secession is said to be rapidly on the increase in this State. J. D. Witherspoon, Senator from York; C. W. Dudley, Senator from Marlborough; and D. J. McCord, an eminent lawyer of Columbia, and son-in-law of Langdon Cheves, have written strong letters against the policy of separate State action. They regard a withdrawal from the Union as eminently dangerous to Southern institutions, and destructive of the commercial prosperity of the State.

He that has revenge in his power, and does not use it, is the greater man.

Disastrous Freshet.

There was a very destructive flood in the Juniata river on Wednesday last, from the excessive rain of Tuesday night. At Lewistown, the water was up to the second story windows of many of the houses. Water street, in Huntingdon county, suffered immensely. Nearly all the houses were inundated, a mill was carried away, and a Mrs. Kincaide, with five of her children, and a young lady, who had taken refuge at her house during the storm, were drowned. It is thought that a large number of lives have been lost. A number of fine bridges on the railroad and canal were swept off, and the river and canal were as one stream.—An immense amount of property has been destroyed.

Two colored preachers, Thomas Fuller and Benjamin Jenifer, of Cambridge, Md., sailed from Baltimore on Saturday for Liberia. They go for the purpose of exploring that country, and intend to return this fall to take out their families. If their reports be satisfactory to others, they anticipate raising a colony for the purpose of emigrating to that country.

Several miles of the plank road from Westminster to Emmitsburg, have been completed, and appear to answer the purpose admirably, it is said.

The negotiations between the two branches of the Methodist Episcopal Church, as to the division of property, have failed—the South making it a pre-requisite that the justice of her claim shall be admitted, and the North refusing to make any such acknowledgment.

The coinage at the Philadelphia mint for the last six months, has been over twenty-four millions of dollars. It is thought that the amount coined during the same period at New Orleans will swell it to thirty millions!

Extraordinary Case.—We find stated in the Upland (Delaware county) Union, the following marvellous case:

About six weeks since, John H. Taylor, of Edgmont, in this county, was severely wounded by the bursting of his gun. The breech blew out, struck him on the forehead between the corner of the eye and nose, making a wound that was for several days considered dangerous. He recovered slowly, and was able to go out upon his farm and give directions about his business. On Wednesday or Thursday of last week, Dr. Aitkin discovered that the breech of the gun was in Mr. Taylor's forehead, having passed in below the region of the brain.—Drs. Gregg and Huddleson were called, and the three physicians, after a severe effort by the use of forceps, extracted the iron, which was nearly three inches in length, half an inch thick, and varying from three-quarters to an inch in breadth. The removing of the iron was a severe operation for the patient, but we since learn that he is more comfortable than before, and improving in strength. Mr. Taylor's escape from instant death comes within the limits of the miraculous, and the long continuance of such a mass of iron in his head, so near the brain, is almost incredible, but it is most certainly true.

Singular and Terrible Accident.—We learn from the Reading, Pa., Adler, the particulars of an extraordinary accident which occurred on Saturday, the 21st ult., in Bern township, Berks co. Mr. Elisha Davis, a large man, weighing about 200 pounds, and 60 years of age, was engaged in making a small hay stack, and before he quite finished, cast over the side a pitchfork, with a handle of the ordinary length, which stood upright against the stack. After completing his work, he descended from the stack himself, and unfortunately alighted at the very place where the fork was standing, the handle of which pierced his body between the legs, *and penetrated into the stomach about 1 — inches, until it touched the breast bone!* There was no one present at the time but a small boy, who endeavored to draw the handle out of the wound with one hand, but not succeeding, he afterwards took hold with both hands, and by exerting himself to the utmost of his strength, pulled it out. The wounded man in excruciating pain, walked some distance towards his dwelling alone, when a neighbor approached, and assisted him home. The handle of the fork was about 1½ inches thick, and sawed off blunt at the end which pierced him. Dr. Spatz was called in to attend him, and what is almost incredible to relate, he has so far improved as to be considered out of danger.

Whipped by a Woman.—A Mrs. Trefethern, residing at Newburyport, Mass., conceiving herself injured by certain reports of Mr. Laban Pike, undertook on Saturday last to seek redress by chastising him.—Seeing Mr. P. enter a store, she procured a cowhide, and without much preliminary explanation, applied the whip over his face, head and back, so severely as to bring blood. The poor fellow plead for quarters, when the woman expressed her satisfaction and left the store.

Great Achievement.—In less than one year from the present time, travellers, by means of the Central and Pittsburg and Ohio Railroads, will be enabled to breakfast in Philadelphia, and sup in Cincinnati during the same day. That is annihilating time and space truly.

Mr. Giddings.—At an anti-slavery meeting, held in Geauga county, Ohio, on the 4th inst., Mr. Giddings was present and publicly announced that he had withdrawn from the N. S. Presbyterian Church on account of slavery.

The number of letters sent through the post office in all the cities has greatly increased since the new post office regulations came into operation. So represent our exchanges from each section of the country.

William Britten, a young man residing with his mother in West Philadelphia, was on Wednesday shot accidentally by an elder brother, recently returned from the South. The affair took place in the room of the young man, while examining a pair of pistols, one of which was loaded.

THE ADAMS SENTINEL AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

Choice Poetry.

HARVEST HYMN.

Great God!—our heartfelt thanks to Thee!
We feel thy presence everywhere,
And pray that we may ever be
Thus objects of Thy guardian care.

We sow'd—by Thee our work was seen
And bless'd; and instantly went forth
Thy mandate; and in living green,
Soon smiled the fair and fruitful earth.

We toil'd—and Thou did'st note our toil,
And gave the sunshine and the rain,
Till ripened on the teeming soil
The grass—the golden grain.

And now; we reap!—and oh, our God!
From this, and earth's unbounded floor,
We send our song of thanks abroad,
And pray Thee, bless our hoarded store!

Miscellaneous.

A Long Bet.

One summer evening, last year, we were easily seated in one of those arm chairs at the Clinton Hotel, smoking one of Mr. Leland's (the proprietor) best cigars, conversing with friend P., of Long Island, when he asked us whether we ever heard of a bet that was once made by two young gentlemen who were seated on a former occasion in about the same place which we then occupied.

"No," we replied, "what was the bet?"

"There were two young fellows made a bet, and just then Mr. Hodges, who kept the hotel at the time, was coming down Beckman street, one of them said, 'Mr. Hodges, we have just made a bet, which we will leave to your decision. The bet amounts to only two bottles of champagne, which we will drink to-day at dinner, provided you will charge it to whichever you shall decide has lost,—and you must join us in drinking the wine."

"I am agreed," replied old Mr. Hodges.

"You understand the arrangement distinctly, do you?"

"Yes—yes, I am to charge the two bottles to whoever loses it?"

"Yes, that's it; and we will pay you as soon as you hear the bet, which had better be decided immediately after dinner."

The dinner came off at the usual hour, the wine was drunk, and Mr. Hodges, who had joined them at the table, became somewhat impatient, and asked what the bet was.

"S. has bet me that when Dr. Spring's church steeple opposite falls, it will be in the direction of the East river, and I have bet him that it won't. When you decide who's lost, he will pay."

The amazed landlord looked at the parties, shook his head, laughingly threatened to pay them off for the article they had *sold* him, and sloped. The wine was never charged to either of the young men.

Getting Married.

Some of those old writers were curious fellows, and had strange ideas of matrimony, not all attractive to us bachelors. It is told of Sir John Moore, the father of the famous Sir Thomas, that he used to compare getting married to a man thrusting his hand into a bag which contained twenty snakes and one eel; it was twenty to one he did not catch the eel. We strongly suspect, from this definition of matrimony, that Sir John at least must have caught a snake.—About a hundred years after, Thomas Basted, Esq., fellow of New College, Oxford, penned the following epigram on his three wives:

Though marriage by some is reckoned a curse.
Three wives did I marry, for better or worse.
The first for her person—the next for her purse—
The third for a warming-pan, doctress, and nurse.

The New York Atlas sometime since related the story of a clergyman whose first wife was very rich, his second very beautiful, and the third, whom he married in his old age to nurse him and be his housekeeper, proved to be a perfect Xantippe in her disposition and temper. He observed to one of his friends that he had three wives, the world, the flesh, and the devil. Cato, the ancient philosopher, who certainly is good authority, has wisely said "that he preferred the character of a good husband to that of a great Senator.—*Georgian.*

Medical Use of Salt.

In many cases of disordered stomach, a teaspoonful of salt is a certain cure. In the violent internal pain, termed cholic, a teaspoonful of salt, dissolved in a pint of cold water, taken as soon as possible, with a short nap immediately after, is one of the most effectual and speedy remedies known. The same will relieve a person who seems almost dead from receiving a heavy fall. In an apoplectic fit, no time should be lost in pouring down salt water, if sufficient sensibility remains to allow of swallowing; if not, the head must be sponged with cold water until the sense returns, when the salt will completely restore the patient from the lethargy. In case of severe bleeding at the lungs, and when other remedies failed, Dr. Rush found that two teaspoonsful of salt completely stayed the blood.

Amusing Custom.—N. P. Willis is our authority for the following:

"It was here—in the church of St. Nicholas—by the way, that I first became aware of a very sensible German custom—that of *concentrating the coughing and nose blowing* during service-time. The clergyman stops at different periods of the discourse, steps back from his pulpit stand, and *blows his nose*—the entire congregation imitating his example, and disturbing the service with the operation *at no other time.*"

☞ Elephants are said to live generally to the age of two or three hundred years.—The well known elephant Columbus, attached to Raymond's Menagerie, is supposed to be upward of one hundred and fifty years old; indeed, his age can be regularly traced back to the year 1701, at which time he was carried from Bengal to England.

☞ When we hear a man say, "I will consult my wife," we unhesitatingly set that man down as a safe one to do business with; and if a mechanic, one who will ultimately be rich, and respected by the world.

☞ To pronounce a man happy merely because he is rich, is just as absurd as to call a man healthy because he has enough to eat.

☞ He that finds a thing, steals it if he endeavor not to restore it.

☞ Impudence is the constant companion of that monster ingratitude.

☞ If you do not "mind the consequences," they will be very apt to so mind you.

Ocean Steamers.—The rapid growth of the steam marine of the United States within a few years, is a fair omen of its future increase, and in all probability ten years will not elapse before we shall stand, in respect to ocean steamers, first among the commercial nations of the world. Since the discovery of the gold mines of California, a range all our own has been opened for our steamers, and promptly has it been availed of. From New York to Chagres and from Panama to San Francisco, there are some twenty steamers plying to and fro, varying from 600 to 3,000 tons. Every year will probably add to their number for many years to come.

The four magnificent ships which form the Collins' Line between New York and Liverpool, the Arctic, the Baltic, the Atlantic, and the Pacific, each of three thousand tons, rank at the head of the steam marine of the world. In capacity, in speed, in equipments, in everything that constitutes steamers of the first class, and the best of that class, these vessels are no where surpassed.

In addition to the steamers on the lines from New York to San Francisco, and to Collins' line to Liverpool, there are steamers on our Atlantic coast—we know not how many. There are enough, however, for a beginning in the use of steamers in our coasting trade.

☞ The New York Herald, publishes some extracts from a private letter of Mr. Clay, to a gentleman of that city. In relation to the present state of the country, he says:—"I should be glad to witness a termination of the violence, both at the North and South, which threatens—in words, if not in fact—the existence of our Union. But my confidence is strong that the Union will be maintained against all assailants, in whatever quarter they may appear."

He contemplates remaining in the quiet of his home till the assembling of the Senate again calls him to his public duties.—He writes:

"I have been so much from home during the last eighteen months, that I believe I shall not visit the East this summer, agreeable and beneficial as it might be. I expect to remain at home, in as much quiet as I can here enjoy, and take care of my health."

Patriotic Lunatics.—The Fourth of July was celebrated in a highly interesting and novel manner in the Insane Asylum at Utica, as we gather from the Gazette there. Several speeches were made, odes sung, and orations delivered—demonstrating a suspicion that the cause of liberty has firmer supporters, and the Union of the States more reliable and reasonable friends in the Lunatic Asylum, than are sometimes found among people whose boasted "mens sana in corpore sano" would lead us to expect more sensible and patriotic opinions.

Extensive Farm.—The St. Charles (Mo.) Chronotype, in alluding to the losses of Mr. James Judge, of that county, in the late overflow, says that gentleman has about six thousand acres of land, lying mostly on the Mississippi river. Four hundred acres are in meadow, about two hundred and forty in wheat, and about three hundred in corn.—Thirty five or forty of Mr. J.'s horses are supposed to have been drowned, but the Chronotype says, that in that event he would not feel his loss as much as many other citizens do the damage sustained by them to the amount of two hundred dollars.

Slave Population of Maryland.—The official return of the census of 1850 shows the slave population of Maryland to amount to 90,368. In 1840 the number of slaves in that State was 89,737; thus the increase in ten years has been 631. This is a fact worthy of note, as the slave population had been previously steadily declining since the year 1810. This will be perceived by the following statistics: The census of 1790 showed the number of slaves in Maryland to be 103,036; that of 1800 gave the number at 105,635; in 1810 it was 111,502; in 1820 it had declined to 107,398; and in 1830 to 102,294. In 1840 so much was the decrease of the previous ten years that the number of slaves was but 89,737.

The Irish Census.—Very gloomy reports are in circulation respecting the fearful decline of the Irish people, which will be made manifest by the forthcoming official returns of the census. It is stated on authority that these returns will show that the population of Ireland in the year 1851, is about the same as it stood in 1821, just thirty years back—a result scarcely credible, even making full allowance for the recent ravages of famine and pestilence, and the prodigious tide of emigration which has been rolling on for the last four or five years.

A Great Invention.—Joel B. Andrews, of Norristown, has in operation at Bridgeport, a kiln for burning bricks exclusively with anthracite coal. It is said to answer the purpose admirably, burning the bricks in about half the time required when wood is used, and at about half the cost for fuel. It is said that in burning bricks, one ton of coal will produce as much heat as two and a half cords of wood.

"San Francisco Rebuilt."—A San Francisco correspondent of the Newark Advertiser, thus disposes of the story that the burnt district has been rebuilt:

You will notice that our city papers talk loudly of the improvements now going on, and speak of the city "rising like a Phœnix from the ashes;" this is all very pretty language, and may have some effect in the States but I regret that it is not yet true. The buildings now going up are mere shanties, similar to those in use 20 months since, being for the most part of from 15 and 20 to 30 and 40 feet, and of the cheapest kind at that.

☞ A friend of ours (says the Editor of the Baltimore Patriot) on the Fourth of July dined in company with four lady sisters, whose ages amounted to three hundred and twenty-six years, averaging eighty-one years and six months. The three oldest rode in a carriage to the house of the youngest, and remained until the middle of the afternoon, and returned to their respective homes.—They have all resided in Baltimore over fifty years.

☞ Daniel Webster sent this toast to Springfield, to be read at the celebration of the Fourth of July there:

"The Union! God in his mercy grant, that no apocalyptic writer may see the Commonwealth of Massachusetts fall from that Firmament."

The Cars Arrived.

A NEW SUPPLY JUST RECEIVED AT

HAMERSLY'S GROCERY & VARIETY STORE.

THE subscriber has just returned from the city with a fresh assortment of every variety of

GROCERIES,

including prime Rio Coffee, N. Orleans crushed and loaf Sugar, N. O. Sugar-house and Syrup Molasses, Teas, Dairy Salt, extra pure Starch, Saleratus, Pepper, Allspice, Ginger, Cloves, Mustard, Rice, fresh Mackeral, Tobacco, Snuff, Cigars, Pickles, Crackers of different kinds, including water, butter, soda, Medford, &c., also,

FRUITS AND CONFECTIONS,

Candles, Raisins, Figs, Prunes, Nuts, Cocoa-nuts, Oranges, Lemons, Citrons, Almonds, &c. Also, the best assortment of

QUEENSWARE,

ever opened in Gettysburg, embracing everything in the Queensware line, from common to best China, Britannia-ware, Glass-ware, together with a large variety of

MISCELLANEOUS GOODS,

such as Cedar-ware, Tubs, Baskets, Buckets, Door Mats, Brooms, Bed-cords, Grain and Manure Forks, Shovels, Nails of all sizes, Knives and Forks, Chains, Spoons, Brushes, Andirons, Lead, Powder and Shot—with a little of every thing in the variety line.

Thankful for past favors, the subscriber invites a call at his establishment on the North-west Corner of the Diamond, as he feels assured he can furnish goods at prices that cannot be beat.

WM. W. HAMERSLY.

Gettysburg, April 28. tf

FRESH GOODS.

THE undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Gettysburg and vicinity, that he has just returned from the cities of New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, with the

Largest, Cheapest & Best

selected STOCK OF GOODS, ever before offered in the County, such as

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, CASSINETS,

Satin and other Vestings, Kentucky Jeans, Tweeds, De Laines, Linen Lustres, Calicoes, Swiss & Mull Muslins, Domestics, and a variety of other Goods too numerous to mention. Also, a large and splendid assortment of

Jewelry and Watches,

cheaper than ever. Also,

FAMILY GROCERIES, (very low.)

☞ Call and examine for yourselves, before purchasing elsewhere, as I am determined to sell 30 per cent. cheaper than the cheapest.

AB'M ARNOLD.

Gettysburg, March 31. tf

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

At Fahnestocks' Store.

S. FAHNESTOCK & SONS would respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they have received the largest and best selected

STOCK OF GOODS,

ever before offered in the County, having just returned from the Cities, consisting of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,

Vestings, Satinetts, Calicoes, Muslins, bleached and unbleached, Cambrics, Cord, Valencias. Also,

Ladies' Dress Goods,

Berage, Berage de Laines, Mous. de Laines, Lawns, Poplins, Ginghams, &c., &c.

also a splendid assortment of

DRESS SILKS, SHAWLS, BONNETS,

Bonnet Silks, Ribbons, Artificial Tabs, Palm and Leghorn Hats, Caps, Ladies' and Children's Shoes, Parasols & Umbrellas, Gloves, and Hosiery of every description.

CARPETS,

and a complete assortment of

Queensware, Groceries, &c.,

all of which will be sold at exceedingly low prices.

☞ Call and examine before purchasing, as we consider it no trouble to show goods.

S. FAHNESTOCK & SONS.

April 7. tf

TAILORING.

E. & R. MARTIN,

AT THE OLD STAND,

NORTH-WEST Corner of the Diamond, Gettysburg, tender their thanks to their customers for past favors, and respectfully inform the public that they continue to

CUT AND MAKE ALL GARMENTS,

in the best manner, and on reasonable terms. The Cutting done, as heretofore, by ROBERT MARTIN. Fashions regularly received, and every effort made to secure a good fit and substantial sewing. The subscribers hope, by their long experience in the business, and renewed efforts to please, to merit and receive a continuance of the public patronage.

☞ The *Spring* and *Summer Fashions* have just been received from the city.

E. & R. MARTIN.

☞ All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for work.

WANTED—A Journeyman. Constant employment and good wages will be given to a Journeyman, if immediate application be made.

E. & R. MARTIN.

May 12. tf

KEYSTONE MUTUAL

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

Harrisburg, Pa.

CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Guarantee Capital, $75,000.

Rates as low as any other good Company in the United States.

THIS Company respectfully calls the attention of the public to the following advantages which they are enabled to offer to persons desirous of insuring their lives.

All the profits of the Company are divided annually among the life members in scrip dividends bearing interest, payable in cash at the end of each year.

Premiums on life policies may be paid annually, semi-annually or quarterly; or when they amount to $50 and upwards, they may be paid one-half in cash and the balance by note at 12 months.

Wives may insure the lives of their husbands, or husbands may insure their own lives in favor of their wives and children, thus securing to their families a sum which creditors cannot reach in the event of the death and insolvency of the husband.

L. REILY, *Pres't.*

J. W. WEIDMAN, *Sec'y.*

☞ Pamphlets and information furnished by the undersigned, who is the regular agent at Gettysburg.

KELLER KURTZ.

☞ Dr. CHARLES HORNER, is the Company's regularly authorized Medical Examiner.

June 24. tf

FOR THE GENTLEMEN.

JUST received, a large assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassinets, Ky. Jeans, Tweeds, Linen for Coats and Pants, Satin and other Vestings, all of which will be sold 20 per cent. cheaper than were known in town. For sale at the May 5. JEW'S CORNER.

NEW HARDWARE STORE.

THE Subscribers would respectfully announce to their friends and the public, that they have opened a NEW HARDWARE STORE in Baltimore street, adjoining the residence of DAVID ZIEGLER, Gettysburg, in which they are opening a large and general assortment of

Hardware, Iron, Steel, GROCERIES,

CUTLERY, COACH TRIMMINGS,

Springs, Axles, Saddlery,

CEDAR WARE, SHOE FINDINGS,

Paints, Oils, & Dye-Stuffs,

in general, including every description of articles in the above line of business—to which they invite the attention of Coach-makers, Blacksmiths, Carpenters, Cabinet-makers, Shoemakers, Saddlers, and the public generally.

Our Stock having been selected with great care, and purchased for Cash, we guarantee (for the ready money,) to dispose of any part of it on as reasonable terms as they can be purchased any where.

☞ We particularly request a call from our friends, and earnestly solicit a share of public favor, as we are determined to establish a character for selling Goods at low prices, and doing business on fair principles.

JOEL B. DANNER,
DAVID ZIEGLER.

Gettysburg, June 9. tf

ANOTHER REVOLUTION!

We won't be Beat in Selling Bargains!

LATEST ARRIVAL OF

Spring & Summer Goods,

At the Cheap Store of A. B. KURTZ,

SOUTH-EAST CORNER OF CENTRE SQUARE.

THE subscriber announces to his numerous customers and others, that he has just received from the Eastern Cities, the *largest, best and cheapest* assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, and QUEENSWARE,

ever offered in this place. To test this he invites the attention of all who are desirous of purchasing, before calling elsewhere.

To his numerous customers, for the very liberal patronage bestowed, he returns his sincere thanks, and trusts they will not forget to call and see his present unrivalled assortment.

April 14. tf

NEW GOODS.

George Arnold

HAVING extended his business is now opening as large a stock of

FRESH GOODS,

as has been offered to the public at any time in this place. The stock consists of a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

AMONG WHICH ARE

Superfine Cloths, Tweeds, Cassimeres, Cashmeretts, Cassinetts, Jeans, Drillings, Summer Cloths, and Plaids,

with many other articles for Gentlemen's wear—all very cheap. Call and examine. Also, a great variety of

Ladies' Fancy Dress Goods,

Silks, plain, striped, and plaid Calicoes, Ginghams, M. De Laines, Berage, Berage de Laines, Shawls, Bonnets, Ribbons, Hosiery, Gloves, Laces and Trimmings,

with almost every article in the Dry Good line. A large stock of

CARPETING,

Domestics, Fresh Groceries,

QUEEN'WARE, WOODEN-WARE, &c.,

all of which will be sold as cheap as the cheapest. Please call, examine, and judge for yourselves. We pledge ourselves not to be undersold by any article by any establishment in the place. What we promise, we intend to do, and no mistake. Give us a call.

Gettysburg, April 7. tf

1776.

WHEN in the course of human events, ABRAHAM ARNOLD has just returned from the city with a large and splendid assortment of

DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES,

all of which he is prepared to sell a leetle cheaper than any body else. A decent respect to the interests of the public requires that he should declare and make known THE FACT, that he has *purchased* for Cash and for Cash is prepared to sell to any body and every body any and every article in the Dry Good or Grocery line, on terms so reasonable and low as to make their very teeth water for a few more of the same sort.

July 7. tf

RICH COPPER MINE.

ANOTHER ARRIVAL.

THOSE desirous of obtaining a rich vein of Ore, will do well to call at FAHNESTOCKS' STORE, and purchase some of their cheap DRY GOODS, &c. just received direct from New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. This is their third arrival for the Spring, and are determined to sell a little lower than can be purchased elsewhere.

May 12.

EXTRACT OF COFFEE.

A NEW ARTICLE.

THIS Extract is composed of the best and healthiest herbs, and affords the following advantages, 1st, its great saving, one pound being equal to ten pounds of store coffee, 2d, the excellent aromatic taste afforded when mixed with store coffee, 3d, it gives a very fine color, and makes the coffee, without any ingredient perfectly clear, 4th, coffee mixed with this ingredient, is more wholesome than without it.

The above article can be had at the store of WM. W. HAMERSLY, North west Corner of the Diamond, Gettysburg. Price 12½ cents.

Dec. 23.

LADIES' DRESS GOODS, such as Silk and Linen Poplins, Bareges, Barege De Laines, Black and Fancy Alpaccas, Canton Cloths, Linen Lustres, Lawns, Ginghams and Prints just received and for sale very low by A. B. KURTZ.

ON hand and for sale *cheap* a FEW STOVES, among which is a *Hathaway Cook Stove.*

Oct. 7. GEORGE ARNOLD.

PARASOLS, UMBRELLAS, a large and splendid assortment. Call at KURTZ'S Cheap Corner. [April 14.

GROCERIES.—A fresh supply just received consisting of Rio and Java Coffee, Lovering's best crushed, loaf, pulverized and crushed Sugars and Syrups, N. O. Molasses and Sugar, Tea, &c. [April 14.] A. B. KURTZ.

PORTE MONNAIES.—new styles for Ladies and Gentlemen. Call and see. For sale by June 2. KELLER KURTZ.

"WE STUDY TO PLEASE."

BOOKS! BOOKS! BOOKS!

AND

Staple and Fancy Stationery.

KELLER KURTZ

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public that in addition to his former extensive Stock, he has just received from the Eastern Cities, an elegant assortment of

ANNUALS AND GIFT-BOOKS,

comprising some of the finest editions published in the United States; the Poets and Standard Authors, in elegant bindings; Family Quarto and Small BIBLES, of every variety of size and binding; HYMN BOOKS, for every denomination; Gift Miniature Volumes; TOY BOOKS, in endless variety.

SCHOOL BOOKS

in wholesale or retail quantities, at the very lowest prices; BLANK BOOKS, an extensive and varied assortment; Cap, Letter, Bath, Post, English, French, American, and all other kinds of PAPER, always on hand; Bagley's GOLD PENS; Pen Makers; Harrison's INK; Arnold's London WRITING FLUID, &c &c.

☞ I invite particular attention to my stock of

STATIONERY,

comprising an assortment of Pearl, Ivory, Velvet and Tortoise Shell Card Cases, Papier Mache Portfolios, Writing and Dressing Cases, Ladies' Fancy Work Boxes, Segar Cases, Port Monnaies for Ladies and Gentlemen, Wall Paper, Envelopes, Motto Wafers, and in fact every thing connected with the fine Fancy & Staple Stationery business.

MUSIC! MUSIC!

I shall always give special attention to Music; keeping on hand a large assortment of the choicest Songs, Glees, Waltzes, Rondos, Polkas, Marches, Quicksteps, &c., all of which I am prepared to sell at City prices. Any Music not on hand will be promptly ordered.

PERIODICALS, MAGAZINES, &c.

All the new Publications received immediately after their issue, and will be served to subscribers and others without additional cost.

PERFUMERY,

a large stock of Rousell's and Glenn's manufacture always on hand.

OIL PAINTINGS, just received, and will be sold at a small advance upon cost.—☞ Call and see.

☞ Orders in any department of our business respectfully solicited, & attended to with promptness and dispatch.

☞ I earnestly invite persons desirous of purchasing Books, Stationery, or any thing else in my line, to call and examine stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere, assuring the public that I have the ability and inclination to sell as low as any other Booksellers in this or any other Burg, and acknowledge no rival.

☞ The Ladies and Gentlemen of the Town and Country are earnestly invited to call whether they wish to purchase or not, as I shall be always happy and ready to exhibit Goods and prices.

KELLER KURTZ.

Bookseller and Stationer, South-East Corner of Centre Square, Gettysburg.

June 2, 1851.

LOCUST GROVE

STEAM MILL,

Two Miles Southwest of Littlestown, in Germany Township, Adams County.

THIS establishment is now in full operation and calculated to do all kinds of Grinding upon the shortest notice and in the very best manner. Farmers and others wanting grinding done, especially in time of low water, will please call at this Establishment, where they can be accommodated at all times. The

STEAM MILL

is close by and in connection with the large

FLOURING MILL,

and together are calculated to do a large amount of work. A PLASTER MILL and CLOVER-MILL are in connection with this establishment, and Sawing can now be done at all times. Constantly on hand and for sale,

AT THE MILLS,

wholesale and retail, Family and Superfine Wheat Flour, Rye, Corn and Buckwheat Flour, warranted superior. A large lot of chopped Rye, Corn, Oats, Mixtures, Bran, Shorts, Shipstuff, &c., to be had at all times at fair prices.

GROUND PLASTER

on hand at all times, for sale or exchange for no ground. Those persons engaged in the Flour and Feed business can be accommodated at all times on the shortest notice, either with the Flour and Feed manufactured, or by having their own grain ground.

This establishment has been erected at heavy expense for the special convenience and accommodation of the neighborhood, and will be carried on by first rate

EXPERIENCED MILLERS.

The undersigned therefore respectfully solicits the patronage of the surrounding country. Farmers may rest assured of having their grinding and all other work done at either of the Mills, in the very best manner, and at all times upon short notice. Persons going to the establishment from a distance can at all times, and particularly in a dry season, when the streams are low and water scarce, by waiting a short time take their grain home with them manufactured as they may wish. Those that bring plaster in the stone can at all times receive and take with them ground plaster in exchange.

GEO. ARNOLD.

Locust Grove, Sept. 9. tf

For the Ladies.

JUST received, a splendid assortment of LADIES' DRESS GOODS, such as Silks, Poplins, Mous. De Laines, Berages, Berage De Laines, Lawns, Ginghams, Calicoes, &c., cheaper than ever at the cheap Jew Store of

May 5. ABM ARNOLD.

Railroad Meeting.

AT a meeting of the Stockholders of the Gettysburg Railroad, it was determined that S. FAHNESTOCK & SONS' large stock of HARDWARE, PAINTS, OIL, &c., direct from importers and manufacturers in New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, &c., should be transported over the road first, as they are determined to sell lower than they can be bought in this or neighboring counties. They can and will do it. Give them a call.

May 12. tf

BUFF CASSIMER.

THE attention of Gentlemen is invited to a very superior quality of *Buff Cassimer* at the Establishment of SKELLY & HOLLEBAUGH, Merchant Tailors, Gettysburg, where may be found *Fancy Cassimers*, of every variety and quality.

May 26.

QUEENSWARE and GROCERIES in every variety and cheap at

May 12. FAHNESTOCKS'.

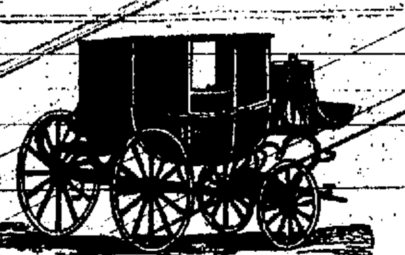
FANS! FANS!

THE Ladies are invited to call at KURTZ'S Cheap Corner, and see his variety of Fancy, Paper and Palm Leaf Fans, which will be sold cheaper than the cheapest.

April 14.

BONNETS, Ribbons, Parasols, Fans, &c., just received and for sale cheap at

May 12. S. FAHNESTOCK & SONS.



COACH MAKING.

THE subscriber, thankful for past favors, respectfully informs the public, that he continues the *COACH-MAKING BUSINESS,* in all its various branches, at his Old Stand in York street, (formerly Buckingham's) where he has on hand, and will manufacture to order,

CARRIAGE,

Buggies, Jersey Wagons, &c.

all of the best materials, and by the best of workmen. ☞ Call and judge for yourselves.

LEONARD STOUGH.

Gettysburg, April 20. tf

REMOVAL.

ALEX. FRAZER

TAKES this method to return his thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed upon him, and to inform the public that he has removed his establishment to the room adjoining Middlecoff's Store, and opposite the English Lutheran Church, on Chambersburg street, where he has on hand a very fine assortment of

CLOCKS,

Watches, Jewelry,

SPECTACLES,

and every thing else in his line, and at such prices as cannot fail to please. His stock has recently been enlarged, and he asks all persons who may want Clocks, Watches, Spectacles, Ear Rings, Finger Rings, Breast Pins, Watch Chains and Guards, Watch Keys, &c., to give him a call.

☞ Clocks and Watches REPAIRED, as usual, at short notice; also Spectacle Glasses changed.

Gettysburg, April 21. tf

THE PHILISTINES ARE BEATEN, AND

SAMSON'S AHEAD AGAIN!

TAKE notice that SAMSON'S new stock of fresh purchases are just arriving, and whoever will, may step in, and be rigged from head to toe, in a neat and complete full suit, at prices *that defy all competition!* HE CAN'T BE BEAT!! He buys for Cash, and knows just when, where, how and what to buy. He can please customers of all ages and classes. He can fit them all to their satisfaction.

Attention, then, is directed to his present stock which he is now forwarding, consisting of COATS, PANTS and VESTS of Superfine Cloths, Black, Blue, &c., Dress, Frock and Sack Coats, Roundabouts, PANTALOONS of all qualities, colors, prices and sizes.

Clothing of SUMMER CLOTHS, TWEEDS, LINEN, and other goods—every thing needed for Summer wear.—Call and allow us to show a suit, and we are certain to sell.

The old adage says "it's not all gold that glitters," but SAMSON can show an assortment of JEWELRY, that will enable him to supply all demands in that line; along side of which you find MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, Accordeons, Violins and Guitars; and a few CLOCKS of the same good lot he always kept.

He has various articles of LINEN GOODS, such as Shirts, Bosoms and Collars. Also Handkerchiefs, Suspenders, Socks, Pen-knives and Pistols, and a most excellent article of Razors.

To protect your horses as well as yourselves, he has the largest assortment of FLY NETS ever offered in these parts. All sorts, sizes, color, shades and shapes, of good materials and low-priced.

The public generally are invited to call and test the truth of these promises. We have all these things, with many other articles too numerous to specify. Many a "notion" you can find at SAMSON'S, that you can't get elsewhere.

We ask a chance to show our goods.—We offer them for the public accommodation, as their humble servant. We ask but *one price,* and that put low to suit the times.

☞ *SAMSON'S One Price Clothing and Notion Store is just opposite the Bank.*

Gettysburg, June 30.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

TO the delinquent Stockholders of the Waynesboro', Greencastle and Mercersburg Turnpike Road Company, notice is hereby given to those whose names are hereto attached, their heirs and representatives, that under the provision of an Act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, the Shares of Stock standing on the books of the Company, in the name of each delinquent Stockholder, as designated below, if not paid up, in full, to George H. Davidson, Treasurer, at Greencastle, *on or before the 20th day of October, A. D.* 1851, will then be forfeited to the Company.

	No. Shares	Am't	Am't p'd	Arrear
William Huston,	5	$500,00	$407,50	$317,60
Jacob Gearhart,	5	500,00	25,25	1272,35
Jacob Angle,	5	500,00	476,67	62,52
Baltzer G. Goll,	3	300,00	15,15	763,39
George Horrman,	10	1000,00	181,80	2192,77
Hugh Garven,	2	200,00	20,20	484,86
James J. Huston,	4	400,00	226,41	465,21
John Beatty,	5	500,00	241,66	692,35
John Kohler,	4	400,00	40,40	963,72
David Angle,	3	300,00	15,15	763,39
Elizabeth Reed,	11	1100,00	827,96	710,06
David Hammond,	2	200,00	75,75	360,99
David Holsinger,	2	200,00	50,50	454,79
John Scott,	10	1000,00	50,50	2544,66
Archibald Rankin,	5	500,00	343,74	418,77
John Olig,	5	500,00	348,85	405,08
Andrew Hartman,	2	200,00	25,25	368,33
En. Skinner's heirs,	6	600,00	440,55	427,32
Simon Pecker,	4	400,00	43,43	955,60
Wm M. Marshall,	3	300,00	31,82	247,47
John Shaffer,	10	1000,00	207,66	2421,03
Peter Hawberker,	2	200,00	96,63	40,33
Mathias Young,	5	500,00	184,95	54,75
Peter Elliott,	2	200,00	178,75	397,96
Frederick Goyer,	2	200,00	51,51	508,93
Sam'l F. Johnston,	2	200,00	10,10	268,02
Thomas Westby,	2	200,00	99,99	450,74
Ludwick Gernigan,	1	100,00	96,50	8,57
John Lambert,	3	300,00	241,51	156,75
George Barkdoll,	3	300,00	241,51	156,75
John Huber,	1	100,00	10,10	240,93
Adam Cook,	½	50,00	41,07	23,93
John Flanagan,	4	400,00	95,17	806,94
Christian Mack,	1	100,00	45,71	142,81
James Gettys,	2	200,00	131,30	184,11
D'd Stoner, of A'm	2	200,00	155,08	120,38

THOMAS M'CAULEY, *Pres't.*

MANAGERS.

WILLIAM METCALF, JEREMIAH GORDON,
JOHN G. MAXWELL, JOHN RITCHEY,
SAMUEL BURKHAM, JOHN ROTHRAUFF.

By order of the Board,

GEO. H. DAVIDSON, *Treas'r.*

March 31. 6m

GENTLEMEN who may need a Superfine SUNDAY, or even a WEDDING SUIT, can be accommodated to their advantage by calling at SAMSON'S.

BONNETS.

JUST opened, a splendid assortment of BONNETS, cheaper than the cheapest, at the cheap store of the JEW.

BONNETS, Jenny Lind, China Pearl, Hair and Lace Hair and Gimps and various other styles, with Misses Lace and Gimps, at

April 14. KURTZ'S.

PARASOLS.—A large assortment of Parasols just received at the cheap Store of the

May 5. JEW.

WORK BOXES for the Ladies, for sale by

June 2. KELLER KURTZ.

CABINET-MAKING.

DAVID HEAGY

TENDERS his acknowledgments to the Public for the liberal and steady patronage with which he has been favored for a series of years, and respectfully announces to his former customers and the public generally, that he has his Shop at present in Chambersburg street—where persons wishing FURNITURE can be accommodated at very moderate prices for CASH, PRODUCE, and LUMBER, for which the highest market prices will be paid.

☞ All Furniture warranted to be made of the very best of materials, and by experienced workmen.

COFFINS.

All orders for Coffins will meet with the same prompt attention as heretofore.

DAVID HEAGY.

Gettysburg, Dec. 2. tf

GOOD INTENT FACTORY.

50,000 lbs. of Wool Wanted!

THE subscribers take this method to inform their friends and the public generally, that they will continue

WOOLEN MANUFACTURING,

in all its various branches, as usual, at the above named Establishment, near York Springs; also,

CARDING, FULLING, AND DYEING

will be done in the best manner, and all at prices to suit the times.

Carding done at 4½ cents per lb. Cash.

Those who have Wool to dispose of, the subscribers would inform that they will give half Cash and half Goods out of the Factory, for any amount which may be offered, not exceeding 50,000 lbs.

Wood will be taken in exchange for Goods.

For the accommodation of the public, we will take wool from, and return rolls or goods to, Henry Myers' Mill, near New Chester; Conrad Eckharts, on the State Road, where Peter Eyster formerly lived; and Benjamin Harris', on Conowago creek, near Fisher's Mill—every week; and from George Little's Store, Middle street, Gettysburg, once a month, or oftener, if necessary.

Having procured additional new Machinery, we are prepared to do work, as to prices and style, with any establishment in the country.

All orders punctually attended to. ☞ Address

ELLIS & GRIEST,

York Springs, Adams co., Pa.

May 12. 3t

DR. LEIDY'S

SARSAPARILLA BLOOD PILLS

AHEAD OF ALL OTHERS!!

The Envy of all Pill Manufacturers

BECAUSE they are safer, better and more efficacious than any others; and because the public will take no others if they can obtain them.

500,000 BOXES

have been sold annually for the last five years.

YOUNG AND OLD, MALE AND FEMALE,

can always take them with equal safety, without fear.

IF PILLS BE NECESSARY

or purging and cleansing the Stomach and Bowels, and purifying the Blood and fluids of the body take no others—for no other pills produce those combined effects, or contain Sarsaparilla in them.

Eat, Drink, and Live as usual,

and pursue your usual occupation whilst taking them, without fear of taking cold, during all kinds of weather.

ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS

are wagered that more GENUINE CERTIFICATES (from Physicians, Clergymen, Members of Congress and respectable citizens) can be produced of their efficacy than of any others, and TEN DOLLARS will be forfeited in every instance where ONE BOX will not do more good than Two Boxes of any others.

Forty Pills are in a Box!!

and sold at TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A BOX, with directions and much wholesome advice accompanying each Box.

They have no taste or unpleasant smell,
Free from dust or powder of any kind,
Do not gripe the Stomach or Bowels,
Produce no sickness, vomiting or bad feelings,
THEY ARE GOOD AT ALL TIMES,
And adapted to most diseases common to mankind.

No one having once taken them will be willing afterwards to take any others, because they always do good, and if they do not then no others will.

Dr N. B. Leidy, the Proprietor and Manufacturer, is a regular Druggist, Chemist and Physician, of fifteen years experience in Philadelphia; Graduate of the University of Pennsylvania; Member of different Medical Institutions of Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Baltimore, &c., and associate and corresponding member of several Medical Institutions of London and Paris.

☞ Principal Depot, DR. LEIDY'S DISPENSARY, No. 114 North FOURTH ST., Philadelphia—and sold wholesale and retail by S. H. Buehler, Gettysburg; Morris & Co., York; Slagle, Schmidt & Co., Hanover; J. & G. Arneks and Dr. Hayes, Shippensburg; Deing & Miller, Chambersburg; H. A. Sturgeon & Dr Rawlins, Carlisle; W. W. Keefer, Mercersburg; Dr. Cauffman, York Springs; W. R. Stewart, Petersburg; Lilly & Reiley, New Oxford; W. Wolf, East Berlin; J. Brinkerhoff, Millerstown; J. Burkholder, Bendersville; J. Aulabaugh, Hampton; J. S. Hollinger, Heidlersburg; H. Shriver, Littlestown; Joseph R. Henry, Abbottstown; and most Store-keepers and Druggists in the U. States.

Nov. 26. y

Something for the Gentlemen!

SKELLY & HOLLEBAUGH have just received a lot of *Silk Warp Cashmeretts,* for gentlemen's wear. A splendid article and cheap.

May 26.

RIBBONS, Collars, Lace and Edgings, Gloves, Hosiery, &c., suited to every taste, at

April 14. KURTZ'S.

LEGHORN and Palm Leaf HATS, also FANS just received and for sale cheaper than ever at ABM ARNOLD'S.

GENTLEMEN who want Fancy Colored French Cloths, Cashmeretts, and Tweeds for Coats, Mole Drab and Black Doe Skin Pants, Silk, Satin and Marseilles for vesting, can find a good assortment, at very low prices, at the well known stand of [April 14.] A. B. KURTZ.

GOTHIC CLOCKS, PISTOLS, and a large variety of JEWELRY, on hand and for sale at SAMSON'S.

FOR SALE, CHEAP, A

SECOND-HAND PIANO.

☞ Inquire at this Office. [Nov. 18.

LADIES' SHOES.

THE attention of the Ladies is particularly directed to the large and splendid Stock of Slippers, Buskins, Jenny Lind Shoes—of all qualities and exceedingly low at

May 12. FAHNESTOCKS'.

Shoes! Shoes! Shoes!

JUST received a large lot of LADIES' MOROCCO & KID SHOES, GAITERS, Slippers, &c., Misses do. do.; also, Gentlemen's do. do., at KURTZ'S CHEAP CORNER.

April 14. tf

CLOTHS, Summer Cassimeres, Sattinetts, Vestings, Cravats, for sale at KURTZ'S.

LADIES' DRESS GOODS.

ANOTHER Stock of Dress Silks, Poplins, Berage de Laines, Berages, and Mous. de Laines, handsome and cheap, at

May 12. FAHNESTOCKS'.

CARPETING, and Floor Oil Cloth can be had very low at A. B. KURTZ.